DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 305 849 HE 022 384

AUTHOR McGuinness, Aims C., Jr.
TITLE State Postsecondary Education Structures Handbook, 1988.
INSTITUTION Education Commission of the States, Denver, Colo.
REPORT NO ESC-PS-87-2
PUB DATE 88
NOTE 236p.
AVAILABLE FROM Education Commission of the States, 1860 Lincoln St., Suite 300, Denver, CO 80295 ($20.00).
PUB TYPE Reports - Descriptive (141) -- Reference Materials - General (130)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC10 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS College Planning; *Governance; *Governing Boards; Legal Responsibility; Multicampus Colleges; *Postsecondary Education; Private Colleges; *Public Colleges; State Agencies; *State Boards of Education; State Programs; State Standards; State Universities; *Statewide Planning; Vocational Education

ABSTRACT

Summary data and narrative profiles are provided on state postsecondary education structures (governing boards, coordinating boards and agencies). Following an overview of the status of state coordination and governance of higher education in 1987, tabular data on state boards and agencies are provided, including: (1) structure of statewide/coordination/governing boards; (2) agency responsibility; (3) state basic legal structures; (4) membership--central state coordinating and/or governing boards and public institutional and multicampus governing boards; (5) student and faculty membership--central state coordinating and/or governing boards and public institutional and multicampus governing boards; and (6) state-level agencies and committees. Part 2 consists of a narrative profile of the state postsecondary education structures in each state. Each narrative profile includes information on the coordinating and/or governing agency, institutional governing boards, master planning, state student assistance and loan agencies, the state board of vocational education, the state-level organization of private colleges and universities, licensure/approval agencies, and statutory and other committees. A listing of addresses and phone numbers of state higher education executive officers is appended. (KM)

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State Postsecondary Education Structures

Handbook

1988

ED305849

State Coordinating and Governing Boards

■ Profiles ■ Legal Basis ■ Responsibilities ■ Membership ■ Staffing

No. PS-87-2

Author: Aims C. McGuinness, Jr.

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FOREWORD

This document consolidates under one cover material previously published by ECS in three separate items: Survey of the Structure of State Coordinating or Governing Boards and Institutional and Multicampus Governor Boards of Postsecondary Education, last published in 1983; the narrative profiles of each state's structure from the State Postsecondary Education Profiles Handbook, last published in 1983; and the commentary on the status of higher education structure from State Governance of Education: 1983.

We greatly appreciate the assistance of the state of higher education executives and their staffs who were the source of the information in most states. We also appreciate the assistance of James R. Mingle, Executive Director, State Higher Education Executive Officers.

We are especially grateful for the tireless work of Rochelle Torscher who compiled much of the data.

ECS welcomes inquires about the information in this document or about the general subject of state coordination and governance of higher education.

Aims C. McGuinness, Jr.
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Education Commission of the States
11/87

STATE COORDINATION AND GOVERNANCE OF HIGHER EDUCATION — 1987

By Aims C. McGuinness Jr.

For the remaining years of this decade, the relationship between state government and higher education will be more intense, complex and potentially troublesome than in any period in recent past. Renewed recognition is being given to the central role that higher education plays in states' economic futures — in preparing a work force for the changing economy and in bolstering states' positions in the intensively competitive world market. This is fueling a new sense of urgency about the effectiveness and responsiveness of states' systems for coordinating, governing and financing colleges and universities. It is not uncommon to hear a governor or state legislator remark, "We cannot hope to compete with other states for new industry and jobs if we keep spreading limited resources across too many mediocre institutions, and if we can't get our act together amid intense bickering among various institutional interests." Or, "I'd be willing to put much more money into higher education if only I had confidence that the priorities were more clearly defined, that institutional missions were more sharply focused and that the existing coordinating structure was willing and able to make tough choices among competing options."

This sense of urgency is leading many states to reexamine their higher education systems. From 1985 through 1987, at least 22 states had special studies or blue-ribbon commissions on higher education. In at least 14 of these states, changes in state structure for coordination and governance was an issue. Several other states either enacted or seriously debated reorganization proposals.

What are the underlying issues behind this activity? Economic development continues to be the dominant theme. State officials, who sense the urgency of the world competitive scene, are often frustrated by the difficulties in getting responses from a highly decentralized and often aloof higher education system. This frustration can lead to proposals for restructuring.

Also important is a perceived mismatch between the existing higher education system and the changing needs of the state and its people. Issues include changes in demography, the growing needs of adults for retraining and professional development and special concerns about minority participation in higher education.

Concerns are also consistently expressed that the higher education system may be overextended; that limited public resources are being spread over too many institutions with too little attention to differentiation of missions and quality. Accountability — especially a focus on educational outcomes — is a frequent emphasis.

Throughout the past 15 years, several other perennial issues have motivated governors and legislators to propose that higher education systems be restructured. These may be long-standing irritants whose urgency increases as economic conditions worsen.

- **Actual or potential duplication of high-cost graduate and professional programs.** The issue may arise in a variety of ways: through pressures of a growing urban area to have accessible graduate and professional programs which would duplicate or threaten support for similar programs at the state's major research university (frequently located away from major urban areas) or through successful efforts to

influence legislators or "end-runs" by institutions to get legislative approval of new programs.

- **Visible conflict between the aspirations of two institutions (often under separate governing boards) located in one geographic area.** Major reorganization proposals (merger, consolidation, etc.) usually occur after years of less dramatic efforts to achieve improved cooperation and coordination.

- **Legislative reaction to intense institutional lobbying.** As the governor and legislature face politically difficult and unattractive choices, increasingly focused on curtailment rather than expansion of programs, intense lobbying by competing institutional interests becomes a major irritant. State task forces frequently seek ways to push the battles away from the immediate political process in the hope that they can be resolved within the higher education community.

- **Proposals to close, merge or change the missions of institutions.** The issue may involve small, isolated rural institutions or institutions that are in close proximity. There is often a sense that the current system is unable to contain political actions that appear to be contrary to good planning and efficient use of resources. For example, an influential legislator may succeed in blocking action to change the mission or close an institution in his or her district because of serious economic consequences for the area; or a legislator may succeed in getting a bill enacted to change the mission of an institution in his or her district despite evidence that the new mission is inappropriate.

- **Concerns about the need for improved coordination among the many institutions offering one- and two-year vocational, technical or occupational programs.** In the past five years, more than 20 states have addressed issues concerning coordination and governance of community colleges and technical institutes.

- **Concerns about the effectiveness of the state coordinating or governing agency.** In states where serious reorganization proposals are made, political leaders frequently express opinions that the existing board (or its staff) is providing ineffective leadership or lacks the political influence and judgment to address the critical issues facing the state. These issues may be long-standing conflicts such as mentioned above. The sense often is that the existing board is more focused on detailed administrative, regulatory or internal management affairs than on planning and the strategic policy issues facing the system or state. Reorganization is often proposed not simply because the formal authority of the previous board was inadequate to the task but because of a desire to change the leadership and personalities involved in the process.

Description of State Structures

As background for a review of the current status and recent changes in state structures, the following is a summary of basic functions and approaches in coordination and governance.

Basic State Functions

States usually carry out four functions:

- **Governance of public institutions.** All states assign responsibility for the operation of public colleges and universities to governing boards. The names of the boards vary, but "board of trustees" and "board of regents" are the most common. The responsibility of these boards is much the same as that of a board of directors of any nonprofit corporation. They hire the chief executive, establish policies and approve actions related to faculty and other personnel; ensure institutional fiscal integrity; and perform other planning, policy and management functions. In some states, there is a separate governing board for each public institution; in other states, "multi-campus boards" govern more than one institution or campus. In still other states, "consolidated" governing boards are responsible for all institutions in the state.

- **Comprehensive planning.** Most states carry out some form of comprehensive planning; that is, planning that examines the long-range higher education needs in the state, establishes state goals and objectives, considers the resources of all institutions in the state (often both public and private) and recommends public policy priorities. In some states, this process is focused on a "master plan"; in others, planning is carried out through special studies of specific issues resulting in a series of reports rather than in a single document.

- **Academic program review.** Most states examine proposals from institutions for new academic programs, and an increasing number of states examine existing programs. During the period of rapid growth of the 1960s, states established program-review mechanisms to curb unnecessary duplication and encourage development of good programs. Now, as resources and enrollments decline, the emphasis is on providing for orderly modification or termination of programs.

- **Resource allocation.** All states have processes for reviewing and approving institutional operating and capital budgets and budgets for state student assistance programs.

Beyond these functions, states administer state and federal grant programs (state student assistance programs are the largest of these) and regulate which institutions can operate within the state (institutional licensure or authorization).

Status of State Structures

The status of state structures as of the end of 1987 according to the broad categories of "consolidated governing board" and "coordinating board" is shown in Table I. The table lists the states according to the extent of the authority of the principal higher education board or agency.

- Twenty-three states have adopted consolidated governing-board structures. In these states, most, if not all, public institutions are governed by a single board. In other words, rather than having governing boards for each institution or for groups of institutions, these states have elected to give one board operating responsibility for all institutions.

- Twenty-three states have adopted coordinating-board structures. In these states, a state agency has been established between the governing boards of institutions and the governor and legislature. The organization, legal authority and functions of

coordinating boards vary greatly from state to state. In general, these boards allow state governments to carry out centralized functions such as comprehensive planning and review of budgets and academic programs, while also allowing for the decentralized management of institutions by governing boards. Coordinating boards also can play a critical role in negotiating the resolution of tensions between state government and the higher education institutions, or among segments of higher education. They do not hire campus chief executives. Four states (Alaska, Oregon, Florida and New Hampshire) have both a consolidated governing board or multiscampus system for their senior institutions as well as a coordinating or planning agency and thus are listed twice in Table I.

- Four states (Delaware, Michigan, Nebraska and Vermont) and the District of Columbia have higher education planning agencies with limited authority. In each of these states, higher education governance is the responsibility of two or more boards, while in the District of Columbia, all public institutions are governed by a single consolidated board.

Moving from left to right in Table I, the states with the most comprehensive statewide governing boards are listed on the left, whereas the states with coordinating boards or state agencies with only limited planning authority are listed toward the right. The extent of a state agency's authority to approve academic programs, followed by the board's role in the budgetary process, are used to place states in different columns.

The organizational structure, authority and staffing of the higher education systems listed under "consolidated governing board" vary far more than the two categories listed in Table I. The board in Wyoming is essentially responsible for a single institution. The governing boards in Florida, Georgia, Maine, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Oregon, Utah, West Virginia and Wisconsin have a chief executive officer with the title of chancellor or president who has line authority related to the campuses. The boards in Mississippi, Montana, North Dakota, Rhode Island and Utah have the chief staff persons with the title of "commissioners" with leadership responsibility but not line authority related to the campuses. In Arizona, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas and South Dakota, the boards have executive officers who are responsible primarily for staff support to the board rather than policy leadership and line authority for the system.

Also not reflected in Table I are the variety of governing board arrangements within states with coordinating boards. These range from states in which each institution has its own governing board (Washington, for example) to states in which all institutions are under two or more consolidated governing boards or multicampus universities (California, Connecticut, Illinois and Tennessee, as examples), to states with a mixed pattern of single-institution boards, consolidated governing boards and multicampus universities (Colorado and Maryland, as examples).

Other subtle differences among states that cannot be shown in an illustration underscore the danger of attempts to transpose one state's structure to another. For example:

- Different roles of the legislative and executive branches of state government. In some states, the legislature plays the dominant role, and effective relations with that branch of government are essential to the success of the coordinating or governing mechanism. In other states, the governor is the key figure.

TABLE I
AUTHORITY OF STATE BOARDS OF HIGHER EDUCATION
1987

Consolidated Governing Board		Coordinating Boards						Planning Agencies
		With Program Approval Authority			With Program Review and Recommendation Authority Only			
Board for All Public Institutions	Board for All Senior Institutions. Separate Agency for Community Colleges	Consolidated or Aggregated Budget (d)	Budget Review and Recommendation (f)	No Statutory Budget Role	Consolidated or Aggregated Budget (d)	Budget Review and Recommendation	No Statutory Budget Role or Program Approval	
Alaska Georgia Hawaii Idaho (a) Maine (c) Mass. Montana (a) Nevada N.D. R.I. S.D. Utah W. Virginia	Arizona Florida (a) Iowa Kansas Miss. N.H. (b) N.C. Oregon Wyoming Wisconsin (e)	Alabama Conn. Illinois Maryland N.J. Ohio Oklahoma S.C.	Colorado Indiana Kentucky Louisiana Missouri Penn. (a) Tennessee Texas Virginia Washington	N.Y. (a)	Arkansas Fla (a)(b)	Alaska (b) California Minnesota N.M. (g) Oregon (b)	N.H. (b)	Delaware Michigan (a) Nebraska Vermont D.C.

Notes:

(a) States with agency responsible for all levels of education.
(b) Separate statutory coordinating agency.
(c) Maine Maritime Academy and Vocational-Technical institutes are under other boards.
(d) Separate institutional budgets may be included in consolidated or aggregated budgets.
(e) State Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education is separate from Board of Regents.
(f) Several boards develop the formula on the basis of which allocations are made to institutions.
(g) Statutory authority related to programs provides only for approval of new graduate programs.

Education Commission of the States
11/87

- Differences in size of systems. In general, states that have consolidated governing boards rather than coordinating boards have systems of higher education that are less complex and enrollments are smaller. Seventeen of the 23 states with consolidated governing boards have enrollments in public institutions of fewer than 100,000; 9 have enrollments of fewer than 25,000. Exceptions are principally the states that have created consolidated boards over the past decade — Massachusetts, North Carolina and Wisconsin. In contrast, 19 of the 23 states with coordinating boards have enrollments in public institutions of more than 100,000, 9 have enrollments of more than 200,000. To maintain decentralized governance in states with coordinating boards, 9 public institutions are governed by two or more statewide multicampus boards in 9 states and by both multi-campus and single-institution boards in the other 16 states.

- Differences in advocacy role. Governing boards generally function as advocates for the institutions they govern, especially in the budget process. Coordinating boards tend to look at issues from the perspective of state government. Each plays a fundamentally different role in the state policy process. This difference is most pronounced in comprehensive or master planning. Coordinating boards usually carry out planning related to all higher education sectors. In contrast, planning by governing-board states almost always focuses on the needs of the institutions governed, which means that these states generally lack formal mechanisms for comprehensive statewide planning.

- Differences in state-level functions. States with coordinating boards centralize certain state-level functions that governing boards do not ordinarily perform. For example, governing boards usually do not perform state government functions that apply to independent institutions or to public institutions they do not govern (often community colleges or technical institutes). They usually do not administer federal and state student financial assistance and institutional grant programs (although there are several exceptions in the area of student aid), and they also do not ordinarily license or authorize institutions. States with governing boards also usually find it necessary to carry out elsewhere in the executive and legislative branches certain oversight functions related to all higher education sectors, such as budget analysis, program review or analysis of program duplication. In general, then, states find that consolidated governing boards can address some objectives, like providing a single accountability point for the efficient management of public institutions, but that certain "state-interest" functions must be performed elsewhere in the executive and legislative branches of state government. Coordinating boards generally perform these "state-interest" functions, although (as stressed earlier) the extent to which states consolidate all functions under one coordinating board varies greatly from state to state.

- Different traditions regarding the state role in relation to institutions. In some states, the government has traditionally treated all public institutions as state-owned and regulated agencies. The institutions are subject to the same procedural controls applicable to other state agencies. In other states, institutions are treated as state-assisted, privately controlled entities and are exempt from most state procedural controls. In still other states, the pattern is mixed.

- Intangible, subtle differences in tradition and quality of leadership. What makes all classification difficult is that perhaps the most important distinguishing features of any state's higher education system relate to matters of tradition and leadership. While traditions may endure, the leadership capabilities of board members, the staffs of statewide agencies and the chief executive officers of institutions change. A

board that is recognized as strong and effective at one point may be seen as weak and ineffective at another, primarily because of changes in composition of the board and behavior of board members. Far more than the formal authority of a board, the factors that most frequently define board effectiveness are the prestige and quality of board members; the ability of the board to function as a cohesive group rather than as a collection of individual interests; the ability of the board to organize its work to emphasize policy rather than administration through careful design of agendas and effective use of committees; and the reputation of the board staff among both political and institutional leaders for its objectivity, fairness, sound judgment and commitment to conflict resolution.

Changes in State Structure

The basic patterns of state-level organization of higher education across the nation today were in place in the early 1970s, with the exception of only a few states. The year 1972 marked the culmination of more than a decade of development of state higher education agencies formed to coordinate the massive expansion of higher education in the late 1950s and 1960s. By that year, 47 states had established either consolidated governing boards responsible for all senior institutions (and in some cases, community and junior colleges also) or coordinating boards responsible for statewide planning and coordination of two or more governing boards. Three small states with limited number of institutions continued to handle statewide higher education issues through the existing governing boards and direct involvement of the governor and the legislature without a special statewide coordinating or governing agency.

Through the 1970s, 12 states made changes in higher education structure that could be characterized as significant: 7 states that had previously adopted a coordinating board as opposed to a statewide governing board took steps to strengthen that coordinating function, either modifying the authority of the existing agency or replacing that agency with a new body with increased regulatory authority. Two states replaced their coordinating bodies with statewide governing boards. The other 3 states made adjustments that reflected their unique political and structural situations.

The period of the 1970s was one of maturation of the coordinating and governing patterns established in the previous decade. It was a period, however, of continued strengthening of the authority of state boards. Of even greater significance, the 1970s saw a major increase in the involvement of other executive branch agencies and legislative staffs in higher education affairs, especially in budgetary matters. Increasingly sophisticated legislators, backed by professional staffs, became more directly involved in both the substance and procedures of state higher education policy.

In the early 1980s, the pattern of the 1970s continued. Major changes occurred in only a few states. Several states (Florida, Minnesota, North Carolina and Tennessee, as examples) reorganized state-level governance of community colleges, vocational-technical institutes and related programs. Other states such as Pennsylvania reorganized and consolidated the governance of major higher education sectors. Rhode Island abandoned its single board for all levels of education and established a separate governing board for its three public higher education institutions. The most far-reaching changes occurred in Massachusetts, where a new statewide governing board was established to replace all existing state agencies and boards, and in Connecticut, where the idea of a single governing board was rejected and a new and strengthened coordinating board was established.

Changes since 1985. From 1985 through 1987, approximately 17 states considered higher education reorganization proposals ranging from relatively minor changes in state board authority to major restructuring of the total system. Actual changes were made in only 5 states.

- In Colorado and Washington, the existing coordinating boards were replaced by similar but strengthened coordinating bodies. In both cases, a range of alternatives was debated, including a single statewide "superboard" and realignment of institutional boards under segmental boards — boards with responsibility for several institutions.

- In Alaska, in a change brought about by the board of regents of the University of Alaska and not by the governor or legislature, all the institutions under the university were realigned under three university centers, each headed by a chancellor. Each of the community colleges is now assigned to one of these centers. The formal authority of the Alaska Postsecondary Education Commission was not changed, but budget and staff reductions have severely curtailed the capacity of that agency to carry out its statutory functions.

- In Oregon, the Oregon Education Coordinating Commission was abolished and the agency's functions were continued under the Oregon Office of Educational Policy and Planning in the governor's office.

- In Texas, as the result of recommendations of the Select Committee on Higher Education, the name of the Coordinating Board, Texas College and University System, was changed to the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board. The board's authority was expanded to give it power to set enrollment limits and to create a realistic and effective master plan for higher education.

In several other states, proposals were made by blue-ribbon commissions or debated in legislatures but were not adopted before the end of 1987.

- In Maryland, debate continues regarding a range of alternatives from consolidating all the senior institutions under one governing board, on the one hand, to replacing the existing coordinating board with a new but similar board and establishing governing boards for each of the state colleges currently under a single segmental board, on the other.

- The California Commission for the Review of the Master Plan for Higher Education recommended that the governance structure of the community colleges be strengthened substantially. It recommended the creation of a community college system to be administered as a unified state/local system by the board of governors with broad policy-making and management responsibilities in both academic and financial affairs.

- A blue-ribbon commission in Oklahoma recommended that the present system of 17 governing boards be reduced to 5, focused on three tiers, and that the role and authority of the existing coordinating board be retained. While these recommendations were not adopted by the legislature, other options for strengthening the higher education system continue to be discussed.

- The Kansas legislature debated proposals to place the community colleges under their own state board or under the jurisdiction of the state board of regents. No final action was taken before the end of 1987.

A significant change in governance of a different kind occurred in New Jersey. State college autonomy legislation enacted in 1986 strengthened the independent governance of the state colleges and exempted them from a number of detailed state fiscal and procedural controls. The legislation empowers the boards of trustees to manage their institutions' fiscal operations; authorizes the colleges to contract and handle all their own transactions without going to the state treasury; and establishes a state college governing-board association to oversee the boards' position in the new governing arrangement.

Consolidated Governance as an Option

A frequently asked question is: Has there been any discernible trend toward single statewide consolidated governing boards such as were adopted in North Carolina and Wisconsin in the early 1970s and in Massachusetts in 1980? In most of the states that have undergone major reorganization in recent years, the option of a single governing board has been considered along with a variety of other options. What may be most significant is that in the 15 or more states where this option has been considered in the past 10 years, it has been adopted in only 1. In all others, the choice has been to retain but strengthen an existing coordinating mechanism while maintaining a separate system of institutional governance. Nevertheless, the idea of a consolidated governing board continues to be of great interest in 3 or 4 states.

Despite differences in formal authority, both coordinating boards and consolidating governing boards have been criticized by governors and legislators in a number of states because of a tendency to focus on administrative, regulatory or internal governance issues and to give insufficient attention to the difficult policy issues facing the state. What these states appear to be seeking is not necessarily more centralized governance or strong regulatory control but more effective policy leadership from the state's higher education board.

New Themes in Proposals for Improved State Coordination.

Several themes have been emphasized with increasing frequency in state debates about reorganization.

- Increasing need for more effective state policy leadership. This is reflected in calls for actions by state boards and their executives as well as institutional leaders to set forth a vision for how higher education can contribute to the state's future, raise the level of the state's aspiration for the quality of its higher education system and pursue strategies that will resolve long-standing policy dilemmas. There may be a sense that the existing way the state is organized does not provide a means for these broader issues to be raised and addressed. Or, state leaders may feel that the intensity of political battles about one issue or another in higher education is hurting not only higher education but also the state as a whole.

- Continuing interest in decentralization and deregulation. A countervailing tendency to the interest in stronger state policy leadership is the continuing interest, motivated by trends in the private sector and other governmental arenas, in decentralization and deregulation. Options either already adopted by some states or under consideration by others include:

  - Increasing recognition of the importance of institutional governing boards. Actions include: efforts to improve the quality of gubernatorial appointments

to governing boards, encouraging greater participation of board members in training programs and increased delegation to boards of management responsibilities previously controlled by one or more state agencies. Also related to this are conscious efforts to establish conditions that are conducive to attracting, retaining and rewarding effective college and university presidents.

- Increasing financial management flexibility for institutions. The most extensive changes involve a significant reduction in the number of line items in the state budget and delegation of extensive authority to institutions for shifting funds among programs and accounts, for carry-over of funds at the end of the fiscal year and for retaining and investing institutional revenues. In other states, detailed procedural controls in areas such as purchasing and personnel previously handled by executive branch agencies have been delegated to institutions.

- Promoting institutional renewal through a combination of decentralized governance and increased use of incentives (changes in the base funding systems as well as new competitive categorical grant programs). These and other changes reflect a growing awareness of the limitations of traditional state fiscal and regulatory controls and an interest in exploring new policy tools aimed at stimulating effective decentralized management and a creative, "bottom-up" renewal within higher education. Deliberate attempts are being made to balance two approaches. On the one hand, centralized improvements will be made in strategic planning and resolution of major policy coordination issues. On the other hand, institutional renewal will be promoted through decentralized management and increased use of incentives rather than traditional policy directives and regulations.

o Continuing attention to mission differentiation and ways to encourage diversity. Issues regarding mission differentiation are certainly not new. What is apparent, however, is that despite the best efforts of state coordinating and governing bodies, the politics and basic incentive structures of state systems seem to lead to uniformity and encourage institutions to aspire to a single rather than multiple definitions of excellence and prestige. An underlying issue in several of the recent state studies has been a perception that the existing systems of finance and governance (including multi-campus universities) have tended to spread limited resources uniformly among institutions rather than target resources in ways that respect and encourage diverse institutional missions.

Premises

The following are premises that a state should seriously consider before embarking on a major reorganization of its higher education structure.

o Reorganization should be seen as a means to an end rather than as an end in itself. States become embroiled in governance debates without defining the real issues that are driving the debate. In some cases, the real issue is that the governor or legislature has lost faith in a specific individual. In other cases, it may be that the state is frustrated with the seeming inability of the legislature to confront major policy dilemmas, and the hope is that through a new governing structure the issues can be faced and the deadlocks broken. The questions to ask are these: What specific issues need to be addressed? Is reorganization the only or the best means to do this?

- Before reorganizing, the state should clarify its own vision and its goals and objectives for higher education. Reorganization without a sense of purpose or direction may be more damaging than maintaining the status quo.

- State interests are not necessarily the same as the sum of institutional interests. This does not mean that the two have to be in conflict. The point is that the state (or system) perspective is, by definition, different from that of the perspective of individual institutions. Each president should be primarily an advocate for his or her institution's needs while at the same time support efforts of others to ensure that the state and system needs are met. The state must be concerned with how the total system (institutions with different missions; public, private and proprietary institutions) fits together in a strategy to meet the state's education, social and economic goals. An effective coordinating mechanism is one that addresses the state or systemwide issues while at the same time reinforcing effective institutional leadership and governance.

- State coordination is not the same as governance. Coordination is concerned primarily with the state and system perspective — the framework within which governance takes place. Governance, on the other hand, relates to the direction and operation of individual institutions or groups of institutions. This distinction is important because states often try to solve coordination problems with governance alternatives or vice versa.

- States should examine the total policy structure and process, including the roles of the governor, agencies of the executive branch and the legislature, rather than focus exclusively on the formal higher education structure. It is not uncommon for states to consider changing the higher education structure when, in reality, the source of the problem lies elsewhere.

- States should ask themselves whether reorganization is the only means for addressing the problems that have been identified. It may take three to five years for a newly organized system to begin to function effectively. For example, have changes in people in key positions, financing or other alternatives been explored?

- State coordination of higher education is the most complex, difficult balancing act in state government. There are no simple answers, no absolutes. Conflicts are the reality. The challenge is to resolve those conflicts as close to the real problems as possible. What worked at one point, with one set of actors, may not work at another point.

The complexity and intensity of the state government's relations with higher education over the next decade will demand new and creative solutions. What worked in the past may not be adequate today. State and institutional leaders share responsibility for ensuring that mechanisms are established to resolve major conflicts while advancing essential values and interests of both the states and higher education.

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PART I — TABULAR DATA ON STATE BOARDS AND AGENCIES

A. Structure of Statewide Coordinating/Governing Boards

State and Agency	Office of Secretary of Education Yes/No	Type of Agency			Establishment and Changes			Legal Bases			Agency is a Cabinet Department Yes/No	Executive Officer					
									Constitutional				Appointed by		Serves at Pleasure of		
		Coordinating for Some or All Postsecondary	Governing for Some or All Public Postsecondary	Single Board for All Public Education	Year Established	Replaced Another Agency — Yes/No	Structure and/or Responsibility Amended — Yes/No (Year)	Statutory	Powers Delineated	Legislature Authorized To Delineate Powers		Elected	Appointed	Board	Governor	Board	Governor
ALABAMA Commission on Higher Education	NO	X			'69	NO	YES '79	X			NO		X	X		X	
ALASKA Commission on Postsecondary Education	NO	X			'74	NO	NO	X			NO		X	X		X	
ARIZONA (15) Board of Regents	NO		X		'45	YES	YES '66 '71			X	NO		X	X		X	
ARKANSAS Dept of Higher Education	NO	X			'71	YES	YES '81	X			YES		X	X(1)			X
CALIFORNIA Postsecondary Education Commission	NO	X			'74	YES	YES '79	X			NO		X	X		X	
COLORADO Commission on Higher Education	NO	X			'65	NO	YES '70 '76 '77 '78 '79 '81 '85	X			YES		X	X		X	
CONNECTICUT Board of Governors for Higher Education	NO	X			'83	YES	YES	X			NO		X	X		X	

A. Structure of Statewide Coordinating/Governing Boards

State and Agency	Office of Secretary of Education Yes/No	Type of Agency			Establishment and Changes			Legal Bases			Agency Is a Cabinet Department Yes/No	Executive Officer					
									Constitutional					Appointed by		Serves at Pleasure of	
		Coordinating for Some or All Postsecondary	Governing for Some or All Public Postsecondary	Single Board for All Public Education	Year Established	Replaced Another Agency — Yes/No	Structure and/or Responsibility Amended — Yes/No (Year)	Statutory	Powers Delineated	Legislature Authorized To Delineate Powers		Elected	Appointed	Board	Governor	Board	Governor
DELAWARE																	
Postsecondary Education Commission	NO		(16)		'74	YES	YES '77				NO		X	X		X	
FLORIDA																	
State Board of Education	NO		X	X		NO	YES '68			X	(2)	X					
Board of Regents, State University System	NO		X		'65	YES	YES '69 '71 '81	X			NO		X	X		X	
State Board of Community Colleges	NO		X		'83		YES	X			NO		X	X		X	
GEORGIA																	
Board of Regents, University System of Georgia	NO		X		'31	NO	YES '43		X		NO		X	X		X	
HAWAII																	
Board of Regents, University of Hawaii	NO		X		'07	NO	YES '72 '73			X	NO		X	X		X	
IDAHO																	
State Board of Education	NO		X	X		NO	YES '74		(3)	X	NO		X	X		X	

A. Structure of Statewide Coordinating/Governing Boards

State and Agency	Office of Secretary of Education Yes/No	Type of Agency			Establishment and Changes			Legal Bases			Agency is a Cabinet Department Yes/No	Executive Officer					
										Constitutional				Appointed by		Serves at Pleasure of	
		Coordinating for Some or All Postsecondary	Governing for Some or All Public Postsecondary	Single Board for All Public Education	Year Established	Replaced Another Agency — Yes/No	Structure and/or Responsibility Amended — Yes/No (Year)	Statutory	Powers Delineated	Legislature Authorized To Delineate Powers		Elected	Appointed	Board	Governor	Board	Governor
ILLINOIS Board of Higher Education	NO	X			'61	NO	YES '65 '67 '73 '78 '79 '82 '83 '84 '85 '86	X			NO		X	X		X	
INDIANA Commission for Higher Education	NO	X			'71	NO	YES '75	X			NO		X	X		X	
IOWA State Board Regents	NO		X		'09	YES	NO	X			NO		X	X		X	
KANSAS State Board of Regents	NO		X		'25	NO	YES '66 '70 '75 '76 '78			X	NO		X	X		X	
KENTUCKY Council on Higher Education	NO	X			'34	NO	YES '66 '72 '78 '82	X			NO		X	X		X	
LOUISIANA Board of Regents	NO	X			'74	YES	NO		X		NO		X	X		X	

A. Structure of Statewide Coordinating/Governing Boards

State and Agency	Office of Secretary of Education Yes/No	Type of Agency			Establishment and Changes			Legal Bases			Agency Is a Cabinet Department Yes/No	Executive Officer					
									Constitutional				Appointed by		Serves at Pleasure of		
		Coordinating for Some or All Postsecondary	Governing for Some or All Public Postsecondary	Single Board for All Public Education	Year Established	Replaced Another Agency — Yes/No	Structure and/or Responsibility Amended — Yes/No (Year)	Statutory	Powers Delineated	Legislature Authorized To Delineate Powers		Elected	Appointed	Board	Governor	Board	Governor
MAINE Board of Trustees, University of Maine System	NO		X		'68	NO	NO	X			NO		X	X		X	
MARYLAND Board for Higher Education	NO	X			'76	YES	NO	X			YES		X	X			
MASSACHUSETTS Board of Regents of Higher Education	NO	(4)	X		'80	YES	YES '81	X			NO		X	X		X	
MICHIGAN State Board of Education	NO	X		X	'63	YES	NO		X		NO		X	X		X	
MINNESOTA Higher Education Coordinating Board	NO	X			'65	NO	YES '67 '69 '71 '73 '74 '75 '76 '77 '81 '83	X			NO		X	X		X	
MISSISSIPPI Board of Trustees, (17) Institutions of Higher Learning	NO		X		'10	NO	YES '44		X		NO		X	X			

A. Structure of Statewide Coordinating/Governing Boards

State and Agency	Office of Secretary of Education Yes/No	Type of Agency			Establishment and Changes			Legal Bases			Agency Is a Cabinet Department Yes/No	Executive Officer				
										Constitutional			Appointed by		Serves at Pleasure of	
		Coordinating for Some or All Postsecondary	Governing for Some or All Public Postsecondary	Single Board for All Public Education	Year Established	Replaced Another Agency — Yes/No	Structure and/or Responsibility Amended — Yes/No (Year)	Statutory	Powers Delineated	Legislature Authorized To Delineate Powers		Elected	Appointed	Board	Governor	Board	Governor
MISSOURI Dept. of Higher Education	NO	X			'74	YES	NO			X	YES		X	X		X	
MONTANA Board of Regents of Higher Education	NO		X		'73	YES	YES '73		X	X (5)	NO		X	X		X	
NEBRASKA Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education	NO	(18)			'78	NO	YES '77 '84	X			NO		X	X		X	
NEVADA Board of Regents, University of Nevada System	NO		X			NO	NO		X		NO		X	X			
NEW HAMPSHIRE Postsecondary Education Commission	NO	(19)			'73	YES	Yes '81	X			NO		X	X			
NEW JERSEY Board of Higher Education	NO	X			'66	YES (6)	NO	X			YES		X	X			
NEW MEXICO Commission on Higher Education	NO	X			'51	NO	YES '67 '73 '75 '77	X			NO		X	X		X	
NEW YORK Board of Regents, University of The State the New York	NO	X		X	(7)	NO	YES '74			X	YES		X	X		X	

A. Structure of Statewide Coordinating/Governing Boards

State and Agency	Office of Secretary of Education Yes/No	Type of Agency			Establishment and Changes			Legal Bases			Agency is a Cabinet Department Yes/No	Executive Officer					
									Constitutional					Appointed by		Serves at Pleasure of	
		Coordinating for Some or All Postsecondary	Governing for Some or All Public Postsecondary	Single Board for All Public Education	Year Established	Replaced Another Agency — Yes/No	Structure and/or Responsibility Amended — Yes/No (Year)	Statutory	Powers Delineated	Legislature Authorized To Delineate Powers		Elected	Appointed	Board	Governor	Board	Governor
NORTH CAROLINA																	
Board of Governors, (20) University of North Carolina	NO	X	X		'72	YES	YES '86			X	NO		X	X		X	
NORTH DAKOTA																	
Board of Higher Education	NO		X		'39	(8)	YES		X		NO		X	X			
OHIO																	
Board of Regents	NO	X			'63	NO	NO	X			NO		X	X		X	
OKLAHOMA																	
State Regents for Higher Education	NO	X			'41	YES	NO			X	NO		X	X		X	
OREGON																	
Office of Educational Policy & Planning	NO	X (9)			'87	YES	(9) YES	X			NO		X		X		X
PENNSYLVANIA																	
State Dept. of Education (10)	YES	X			'69	YES	YES '82	X		X	YES		X		X		X
State Board of Education (10)		X		X	'63	YES	YES '72 '84	X			NO		X		X		X
Board of Governors, State System of Higher Education (10)			X		'82	YES	NO	X			NO		X	X		X	
RHODE ISLAND																	
Board of Governors for Higher Education (11)	NO		X		'81	YES	NO	X			NO		X	X		X	

A. Structure of Statewide Coordinating/Governing Boards

State and Agency	Office of Secretary of Education Yes/No	Type of Agency			Establishment and Changes			Legal Bases			Agency Is a Cabinet Department Yes/No	Executive Officer					
									Constitutional				Appointed by		Serves at Pleasure of		
		Coordinating for Some or All Postsecondary	Governing for Some or All Public Postsecondary	Single Board for All Public Education	Year Established	Replaced Another Agency — Yes/No	Structure and/or Responsibility Amended — Yes/No (Year)	Statutory	Powers Delineated	Legislature Authorized To Delineate Powers		Elected	Appointed	Board	Governor	Board	Governor
SOUTH CAROLINA																	
Commission on Higher Education	NO	X			'67	YES	YES '72 '73 '74 '78	X			NO		X	X		X	
SOUTH DAKOTA																	
Board of Regents	YES		X	(12)		NO	YES '68	(12)	X		NO (12)		X	X			X
TENNESSEE																	
Higher Education Commission	NO	X			'67	NO	YES '73 '74 '75 '76 '77 '78 '82 '84	X			NO		X	X		X	
TEXAS																	
Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board	NO	X			'65	YES	YES '69 '71 '73 '75 '77 '83 '85 '87	X			NO		X	X		X	
UTAH																	
State Board of Regents	NO		X		'69	YES	YES '74 '81	X			NO		X	X		X	
VERMONT																	
Vermont Higher Education Planning Commission	NO	(13)			'74	NO	YES '84				NO		X	X		X	

A. Structure of Statewide Coordinating/Governing Boards

State and Agency	Office of Secretary of Education Yes/No	Type of Agency			Establishment and Changes			Legal Bases			Agency is a Cabinet Department Yes/No	Executive Officer					
										Constitutional				Appointed by		Serves at Pleasure of	
		Coordinating for Some or All Postsecondary	Governing for Some or All Public Postsecondary	Single Board for All Public Education	Year Established	Replaced Another Agency — Yes/No	Structure and/or Responsibility Amended — Yes/No (Year)	Statutory	Powers Delineated	Legislature Authorized To Delineate Powers		Elected	Appointed	Board	Governor	Board	Governor
VIRGINIA																	
State Council of Higher Education	YES	X			'56	NO	YES '70 '74 '77 '80	X			NO		X	X		X	
WASHINGTON																	
Higher Education Coordinating Board	NO	X			'85	YES	YES '72 '75 '85	X			NO		X	X		X	
WEST VIRGINIA																	
Board of Regents	NO		X		'69	YES	YES '76 '81	X			NO		X	X		X	
WISCONSIN																	
Board of Regents, University of Wisconsin	NO		X		'71	YES	YES '73 '74	X			NO		X	X		X	
WYOMING(21)	NO	21															
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA																	
Board of (14) Trustees, The University of The District of Columbia	NO		X		'78	NO	NO	X			NO		X	X		X	
Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education, D.C. Advisory Committee on Education		X			'85	YES	NO	X			NO		X		X		X

Endnotes

Table A

(1) Confirmed by governor.

(2) State Board of Education, consisting of the cabinet is the chief policy-making and coordinating body for public education in Florida and exercises general supervision over the divisions of the Department of Education; the Postsecondary Education Commission is a statutory advisory body to the State Board on all postsecondary matters (see narrative profiles); the Regents, under the board, govern the 9 state senior institutions; the State Board of Community Colleges, also under the State Board, is responsible for developing rules and policies for the operations of the State Community College System.

(3) Partially delineated.

(4) Replaced five segmental governing boards and the Board of Higher Education, a coordinating agency, in 1980.

(5) Legislature may assign additional responsibilities in some instances.

(6) Did not replace, but assumed functions fulfilled by State Department of Education.

(7) 1784 by statute; 1938 by constitution.

(8) Assumed control of institutions of higher education formerly under Board of Administration.

(9) Coordinating for all elementary-secondary and postsecondary education; Office of Educational Policy and Planning replaced the Educational Coordinating Commission. Senior institutions are governed by the statewide Board of Higher Education and the State Board of Education has supervising and regulatory authority for community colleges.

(10) The State Board of Education is a departmental board of the Department of Education. The State System of Higher Education is independent of the Department of Education, but is subject to the regulatory powers of the State Board of Education.

(11) Replaced the Board of Regents for Education, a single board for all of public education established in 1969. The former board was restructured into several agencies.

(12) In 1973, under executive order, a cabinet Department of Education and Cultural Affairs for all public education was established; the Board of Regents became the Division of Higher Education; information in this survey concerns the Regents.

(13) There is no statutory or constitutional statewide agency in Vermont. The Commission is a planning body. Governing boards are listed in Section C.

(14) The Office of Postsecondary Education, Research and Assistance in the Department of Human Resources carries out postsecondary functions for the District administration.

(15) Arizona State Board of Directors for Community Colleges is statutory coordinating board for 9 public supported community college districts.

(16) Delaware does not have a constitutional or statutory statewide coordinating or governing board. The Commission was established by executive order. It is responsible for planning and for administration of student assistance programs.

(17) Mississippi Board of Trustees of Institutions of Higher Learning is responsible only for senior institutions. State Board of Community and Junior Colleges is the statutory regulatory and coordinating agency for the state's public junior colleges.

(18) Nebraska Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education functions primarily as a planning body is not a coordinating agency as this term applies to most other states.

(19) New Hampshire Postsecondary Education Commission is primarily a planning agency and administers state student aid programs. The Board of Trustees of the University of New Hampshire System and the State Board of Vocational-Technical Education are the two statewide governing boards in the state.

(20) Board of governors, University of North Carolina, is responsible only for senior institutions. The State Board of Community Colleges is responsible for community colleges and technical institutions.

(21) There is no statutory statewide planning, coordinating or governing body in Wyoming other than the two institutional governing boards.

B. Agency Responsibility

State	Agency Has Responsibility for Planning/Coordination Statutory (S) as Policy (P)					Agency Has Responsibility for Budget Review and Recommendations Statutory (S) as Policy (P)				If Yes, for		Agency Has Responsibility for Program Review and Approval Statutory (S) as Policy (P)					
												Program Review and Recommendation Only		Program Approval		Applies to	
	Public Senior	Public Junior	Public Voc/Tech	Private	Proprietary	Reviews Individual Institution Budgets	Reviews Only	Reviews and Recommends	Recommends Consolidated Budget	Public Senior	Public Junior	Existing	New	Existing	New	Public Senior	Public Junior
ALABAMA																	
Commission on Higher Education	S	S	S			S			S	S	S	S			S	S	S
ALASKA																	
Commission on Postsecondary Education	S	S	S	S	S			S		S	S		S			S	S
ARIZONA																	
Board of Regents	S					S		S	S	S				S	S	S	
ARKANSAS																	
Dept. of Higher Education	S	S		P	P	S		S	S	S	S	S	S			S	S
CALIFORNIA																	
Postsecondary Education Commission	S P	S P	S P	S P	S P	S P		S P		S P	S P		S P			S P	S P
COLORADO																	
Commission on Higher Education	S	S	S		(1)			S		S	S			S	S	S	S
CONNECTICUT																	
Board of Governors for Higher Education	S P	S P	S P	S(2) P	S(2) P	S		S	S	S	S			S	S	S	S

B. Agency Responsibility

State	Agency Has Responsibility for Planning/Coordination Statutory (S) as Policy (P)					Agency Has Responsibility for Budget Review and Recommendations Statutory (S) as Policy (P)						Agency Has Responsibility for Program Review and Approval Statutory (S) as Policy (P)					
										If Yes, for		Program Review and Recommendation Only		Program Approval		Applies to	
	Public Senior	Public Junior	Public Voc/Tech	Private	Proprietary	Reviews Individual Institution Budgets	Reviews Only	Reviews and Recommends	Recommends Consolidated Budget	Public Senior	Public Junior	Existing	New	Existing	New	Public Senior	Public Junior
DELAWARE																	
Postsecondary Education Commission	P	P	P	P	P	P	P					P				P	P
FLORIDA																	
State Board of Education						S		S	S	S	S						
(a) Board of Regents	S					S			S	S				S	S	S	
(b) State Board of Community College		S P				S			S		S	S	S				S
GEORGIA																	
Board of Regents, University System of Georgia	S	S				S			S	S	S			S	S	S	S
HAWAII																	
Board of Regents, University of Hawaii	S P	S P	S P			S			S	S	S			S	S	S	S
IDAHO																	
State Board of Education	S	S	S	P	P	P		S P	S	S	P			S P	S P	S	P
ILLINOIS																	
Board of Higher Education	S P	S P	P	S P	P	S		S	S	S	S			S	S	S	S

B. Agency Responsibility

State	Agency Has Responsibility for Planning/Coordination Statutory (S) as Policy (P)					Agency Has Responsibility for Budget Review and Recommendations Statutory (S) as Policy (P)						Agency Has Responsibility for Program Review and Approval Statutory (S) as Policy (P)					
										If Yes, for		Program Review and Recommendation Only		Program Approval		Applies to	
	Public Senior	Public Junior	Public Voc/Tech	Private	Proprietary	Reviews Individual Institution Budgets	Reviews Only	Reviews and Recommends	Recommends Consolidated Budget	Public Senior	Public Junior	Existing	New	Existing	New	Public Senior	Public Junior
INDIANA Commission for Higher Education	S	S	S	S		S		S	S	S	S	S			S	S	S
IOWA State Board of Regents	S					S			S	S				S	S	S	(3)
KANSAS State Board of Regents	S					S		S	S	S		S	S	S	S	S	
KENTUCKY Council on Higher Education	S P	S P	P(4)	P		S		S		S	S			S	S	S	S
LOUISIANA Board of Regents	S	S				S			S	S	S			S	S	S	S
MAINE Board of Trustees, University of Maine System	S	S				S P	(5)		S P	(5) S P	S P			S P	(5) S P	(5) S P	S P
MARYLAND Board for Higher Education	S	S	S	S	S	S			S	S	S	S	S	(17)	S	S	S
MASSACHUSETTS Board of Regents of Higher Education	S	S		S		S P		S	S P	S P	S P	S P	S P	S P	S P	S P	S P

B. Agency Responsibility

State	Agency Has Responsibility for Planning/Coordination Statutory (S) as Policy (P)					Agency Has Responsibility for Budget Review and Recommendations Statutory (S) as Policy (P)				If Yes, for		Agency Has Responsibility for Program Review and Approval Statutory (S) as Policy (P)					
												Program Review and Recommendation Only		Program Approval		Applies to	
	Public Senior	Public Junior	Public Voc/Tech	Private	Proprietary	Reviews Individual Institution Budgets	Reviews Only	Reviews and Recommends	Recommends Consolidated Budget	Public Senior	Public Junior	Existing	New	Existing	New	Public Senior	Public Junior
MICHIGAN																	
State Board of Education	S P	S P	S P	P	S(6) P			P		P	P		P	(7)	P	P	P
MINNESOTA																	
Higher Education Coordinating Board	S	S	S	S	S			S		S	S	S	S			S	S
MISSISSIPPI																	
Board of Trustees, Institutions of Higher Learning	S					S			S	S				S	S	S	
MISSOURI																	
Dept. of Higher Education	S	S	S	S	P	S		S		S	S	S			S	S	S
MONTANA																	
Board of Regents of Higher Education	S	S				S		S	S	S	S			S	S	S	S
NEBRASKA																	
Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education	S	S	S	S	S												
NEVADA																	
Board of Regents, University of Nevada System	S P	S P	S P			S			S	S	S			S	S	S	S

B. Agency Responsibility

State	Agency Has Responsibility for Planning/Coordination Statutory (S) as Policy (P)					Agency Has Responsibility for Budget Review and Recommendations Statutory (S) as Policy (P)						Agency Has Responsibility for Program Review and Approval Statutory (S) as Policy (P)					
										If Yes, for		Program Review and Recommendation Only		Program Approval		Applies to	
	Public Senior	Public Junior	Public Voc/Tech	Private	Proprietary	Reviews Individual Institution Budgets	Reviews Only	Reviews and Recommends	Recommends Consolidated Budget	Public Senior	Public Junior	Existing	New	Existing	New	Public Senior	Public Junior
NEW HAMPSHIRE																	
Postsecondary Education Commission	S	S	S	S	S										S (8)		
NEW JERSEY																	
Board of Higher Education	S	S	S	S		S		S	S	S	S	S			S	S	S
NEW MEXICO																	
Commission on Higher Education	S	S	S	S	S	S		S		S	S				S (9)	S (9)	
NEW YORK																	
Board of Regents, University of the State of New York	S	S	S	S	S									S	S	S	S
NORTH CAROLINA																	
Board of Governors, University of North Carolina	S	S	S	S	S				S	S				S	S	S	
NORTH DAKOTA																	
Board of Higher Education	S P	S P	S P			S P		P	S P	S P	S P			S P	S P	S P	S P
OHIO																	
Board of Regents	S	S	S	S	P	S			S	S	S	S P		P	S	S P	S P

B. Agency Responsibility

State	Agency Has Responsibility for Planning/Coordination Statutory (S) as Policy (P)					Agency Has Responsibility for Budget Review and Recommendations Statutory (S) as Policy (P)						Agency Has Responsibility for Program Review and Approval Statutory (S) as Policy (P)					
										If Yes, for		Program Review and Recommendation Only		Program Approval		Applies to	
	Public Senior	Public Junior	Public Voc/Tech	Private	Proprietary	Reviews Individual Institution Budgets	Reviews Only	Reviews and Recommends	Recommends Consolidated Budget	Public Senior	Public Junior	Existing	New	Existing	New	Public Senior	Public Junior
OKLAHOMA																	
State Regents for Higher Education	S	S	S	S		S			S	S	S			S	S	S	S
OREGON																	
Office of Educational Policy & Planning	S	S	S	S	S			S		S	S	S	S		S(10)	S	S
PENNSYLVANIA																	
State Dept. of Education	P	P	P	P	P	S		S		S	S	P	P	S(11)	S	S P	P
State Board of Education	S	S	S	S	S	S		S		S	S	S	S			S	S
Board of Governors, State System of Higher Education	S					S		S		S				S	S	S	
RHODE ISLAND																	
Board of Governors for Higher Education	S	S			P				S	S	S	P			S	S P	S P
SOUTH CAROLINA																	
Commission on Higher Education	S	S	S	S		S		S	S	S	S			S	S	S	S
SOUTH DAKOTA																	
Board of Regents(12)	S P(13)					S			S	S	(13)			S	S	S	(13)

B. Agency Responsibility

State	Agency Has Responsibility for Planning/Coordination Statutory (S) as Policy (P)					Agency Has Responsibility for Budget Review and Recommendations Statutory (S) as Policy (P)						Agency Has Responsibility for Program Review and Approval Statutory (S) as Policy (P)					
										If Yes, for		Program Review and Recommendation Only		Program Approval		Applies to	
	Public Senior	Public Junior	Public Voc/Tech	Private	Proprietary	Reviews Individual Institution Budgets	Reviews Only	Reviews and Recommends	Recommends Consolidated Budget	Public Senior	Public Junior	Existing	New	Existing	New	Public Senior	Public Junior
TENNESSEE																	
Higher Education Commission	S P	S P	S P	P	S	S P		S P		S P	S P				S	S	S
TEXAS																	
Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board	S P	S P	S P			S(14)				S	S			P	P	P	P
UTAH																	
State Board of Regents	S	S	S	S	S	S			S	S	S			S	S	S	S
VERMONT																	
Higher Education Planning Commission	P	P	P	P	P	P		P		P	P	P	P			P	P
VIRGINIA																	
State Council of Higher Education	S	S				S		S		S	S	P			S	S	S
WASHINGTON																	
Higher Education Coordinating Board	S	S	S	S	S	S		S		S	S	S			S	S	
WEST VIRGINIA																	
Board of Regents	S	S		S P		S			S	S	S			S	S	S	S

B. Agency Responsibility

State	Agency Has Responsibility for Planning/Coordination Statutory (S) or Policy (P)					Agency Has Responsibility for Budget Review and Recommendations Statutory (S) or Policy (P)						Agency Has Responsibility for Program Review and Approval Statutory (S) or Policy (P)					
										If Yes, for		Program Review and Recommendation Only		Program Approval		Applies to	
	Public Senior	Public Junior	Public Voc/Tech	Private	Proprietary	Reviews Individual Institution Budgets	Reviews Only	Reviews and Recommends	Recommends Consolidated Budget	Public Senior	Public Junior	Existing	New	Existing	New	Public Senior	Public Junior
WISCONSIN																	
Board of Regents, University of Wisconsin System	S	S	(15)			S			S	S	S	(15)		S	S	S	S (15)
WYOMING (16)																	
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA																	
Board of Trustees University of The District of Columbia	S	S	S			S			S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Office of Postsecondary Education, Research and Assistance	S	S	S	S	S												

Endnotes

Table B

(1) Subject to regulation by state board for community colleges and occupational education, which is coordinated by the commission.

(2) In master plan, plans of private colleges are taken into account.

(3) The Regents have statutory responsibility to approve, jointly with the State Board of Public Instruction, standards for the area schools and community colleges.

(4) Vocational-technical education in postsecondary institutions is coordinated in cooperation with the State Board for Occupational Education.

(5) This responsibility is inherent in the statute, but not so stated.

(6) Licensure authority.

(7) The board has approval authority for teacher certification programs at all public and private institutions and for community college occupational programs, review and recommendatory authority for all new programs.

(8) Private institutions.

(9) New graduate programs only, although in a sense the 1973 statute gives the board this responsibilty for all postsecondary education.

(10) If new program has adverse intersegmental impact.

(11) Teacher education programs only.

(12) See Endnotes Part A, no. 12.

(13) No public junior colleges in the state.

(14) Devises and designates formulas for use by governor and legislative budget board in making appropriations recommendations.

(15) University centers.

(16) No statutory or constitutional planning, coordinating and governing agency in the state.

(17) Recommendation for independent institutions.

C. State Basic Legal Structures

Name of Agency or Board	Legal Bases			Number of Institutions Governed			*Staffing				
		Constitutional									
	Statutory	Powers Delineated	Legislature Authorized To Establish Powers	Public Junior Colleges	Public Senior Colleges	Vocational Institutes	Total	Full-Time Professional	Full-Time Supporting	Part-Time Professional	Part-Time Supporting
ALABAMA											
Central (State-Level) Agencies											
Commission on Higher Education	X						80	30	30		12
Institutional Governing Boards											
Board of Trustees, University of Alabama (multicampus)			X	0	3	0					
Board of Trustees, Auburn University (multicampus)			X	0	2	0					
Board of Trustees, University of North Alabama	X			0	1	0					
Board of Trustees, Jacksonville State University	X			0	1	0					
Board of Trustees, Livingston University	X			0	1	0					
Board of Trustees, Troy State University	X			0	1	0					
Board of Trustees, University of Montevallo	X			0	1	0					
Board of Trustees, University of South Alabama	X			0	1	0					
State Board of Education (multicampus)	X			20	1	23					
Board of Trustees, Alabama A&M University	X			0	1	0					
Board of Trustees, Alabama State University	X			0	1	0					
ALASKA											
Central (State-Level) Agencies											
Commission on Postsecondary Education	X						52	7	45		7
Institutional Governing Boards (multicampus)											
Board of Regents, University of Alaska			X	11	3	0	9(1)	7	2		

C. State Basic Legal Structures

Name of Agency or Board	Legal Bases			Number of Institutions Governed			*Staffing				
		Constitutional									
	Statutory	Powers Delineated	Legislature Authorized To Establish Powers	Public Junior Colleges	Public Senior Colleges	Vocational Institutes	Total	Full-Time Professional	Full-Time Supporting	Part-Time Professional	Part-Time Supporting
ARIZONA											
Central (State-level) Agencies											
Board of Regents			X	0	3	0	33	21	6	1	5
State Board of Directors for Community Colleges	X			15	0	0	12	4	7		1
Commission for Postsecondary Education	(2)						6	2	2	2	0
ARKANSAS											
Central (State-Level) Agencies											
Departament of Higher Education	X						25	15	10		
Institutional Governing Boards											
University of Arkansas Board of Trustees (multicampus)		X		0	5	0					
Arkansas State University Board of Trustees (multicampus)		X		1	1	0					
Arkansas Technical University Board of Trustees		X		0	1	0					
University of Central Arkansas, Board of Trustees		X		0	1	0					
Henderson State University Board of Trustees		X		0	1	0					
Southern Arkansas University Board of Trustees (multicampus)		X		2	1	0					
Local governing boards for public community colleges											
East Arkansas	X			1	0	0					
Garland County	X			1	0	0					
Phillips County	X			1	0	0					
North Arkansas	X			1	0	0					
Westark	X			1	0	0					
Mississippi County	X			1	0	0					
Rich Mountain	X			1	0	0					

C. State Basic Legal Structures

Name of Agency or Board	Legal Bases			Number of Institutions Governed			*Staffing				
		Constitutional									
	Statutory	Powers Delineated	Legislature Authorized To Establish Powers	Public Junior Colleges	Public Senior Colleges	Vocational Institutes	Total	Full-Time Professional	Full-Time Supporting	Part-Time Professional	Part-Time Supporting
CALIFORNIA											
Central (State-level Agencies)											
Postsecondasry Education Commission	X						55	29	22		4
Institutional Governing Boards (multicampus)											
Board of Regents of the University of California		X		0	9	0	490(1)				
Board of Trustees, California State University	X			0	19	0	293				
Board of Governors, California Community Colleges (supervisory)	X			107	0	0	145				
COLORADO											
Central (State-Level) Agencies											
Commission on Higher Educ.	X						22	15	6	1	
Institutional Governing Boards											
Board of Agriculture (multicampus)	X			0	3	0	4	3	1		
Board of Regents, University of Colorado (multicampus)		X		0	4	0	10.5	8	2.5		
Board of Trustees of the Colorado School of Mines	X			0	1	0					
Trustees of State Colleges and University Consortium (multicampus)	X			0	4	0	6	4	2		
Board of Trustees, University of Northern Colorado	X			0	1	0					
State Board for Community Colleges and Occupational Education (multicampus; community college division only)	X			7	0	0	6	4	2		

C. State Basic Legal Structures

Name of Agency or Board	Legal Bases			Number of Institutions Governed			*Staffing				
		Constitutional									
	Statutory	Powers Delineated	Legislature Authorized To Establish Powers	Public Junior Colleges	Public Senior Colleges	Vocational Institutes	Total	Full-Time Professional	Full-Time Supporting	Part-Time Professional	Part-Time Supporting
CONNECTICUT											
Central (State-Level) Agencies											
Board of Governors for Higher Education	X						53	36	15	2	
Institutional Governing Boards (multicampus)	X						12	8	2	2	
Boards for State Academic Awards[3]											
Board of Trustees, University of Connecticut	X			5[4]	1[4]	0					
Board of Trustees, Regional Community Colleges	X			12	0	0	45	34	11		
Board of Trustees, Connecticut State University	X			0	4	0	37	28	9		
Board of Trustees, State Technical Colleges	X			0	0	5	29	18	11		
DELAWARE											
Central (State-Level) Agencies											
Postsecondary Education Commission							9	6	2		1
Institutional Governing Boards											
Board of Trustees, University of Delaware	X			0	1	0					
Board of Trustees, Delaware State College	X			0	1	0					
Board of Trustees, Delaware Technical and Community Colleges (multicampus)	X			1	0	0					
FLORIDA											
Central (State-level) Agencies											
State Board of Education			X	28	9	0					
Board of Regents, State University System	X			0	9	0	152	76	76		4
State Board of Community Colleges	X			28	0	0	44	32	12		
Postsecondary Education Planning Commission	X						8	5	3		

C. State Basic Legal Structures

Name of Agency or Board	Legal Bases			Number of Institutions Governed			*Staffing				
		Constitutional									
	Statutory	Powers Delineated	Legislature Authorized To Establish Powers	Public Junior Colleges	Public Senior Colleges	Vocational Institutes	Total	Full-Time Professional	Full-Time Supporting	Part-Time Professional	Part-Time Supporting
GEORGIA											
Central (State-level) Agencies											
Board of Regents, University System of Georgia		X		16	18	0	93	29	64		
State Board of Postsecondary Vocational Education						28	45	30	15		
HAWAII											
Central (State-level) Agencies											
Board of Regents, University of Hawaii											
(a) University Administration			X	6	3	0	301	133	161	6	1
(b) Postsecondary Commission							1	1			
(c) Vocational Education Director							13	10			
IDAHO											
Central (State-level) Agencies											
State Board of Education and Board of Regents, University of Idaho		X (partially)	X	2	4	6	10	5	4	0.75	0.25
ILLINOIS											
Central (State-level) Agencies											
Board of Higher Education (6)	X						42	30	12		
Community College Board (6)	X						38	22	16		
Institutional Governing Boards (multicampus)											
Board of Governors of State College and Universities	X			0	5	0	25	18	7		
Board of Regents, Regency Universities	X			0	3	0	18.5	12	6	1	
Board of Trustees, Southern Illinois University	X			0	2	0	32.5	18	13	3	
Board of Trustees, University of Illinois	X			0	2(7)	0					

C. State Basic Legal Structures

Name of Agency or Board	Legal Bases			Number of Institutions Governed			*Staffing				
		Constitutional									
	Statutory	Powers Delineated	Legislature Authorized To Establish Powers	Public Junior Colleges	Public Senior Colleges	Vocational Institutes	Total	Full-Time Professional	Full-Time Supporting	Part-Time Professional	Part-Time Supporting
INDIANA											
Central (State-level) Agencies											
Commission for Higher Education	X						12	8	4		
Institutional Governing Boards											
Ball State University Board of Trustees	X			0	1	0					
Indiana State University Board of Trustees	X			0	1	0					
Indiana Vocational Technical College Board of Trustees (multicampus)	X			0	0	13					
Trustees of Indiana University (multicampus)	X			0	8	0					
Trustees of Purdue University (multicampus)	X			0	4	0					
Vincennes University Board of Trustees	X			1	0	0					
University of Southern Indiana	X			0	1	0					
IOWA											
Central (State-level) Agencies											
State Board of Regents	X			0	3	0	21	10	7	4	
State Board of Public Instruction (supervisory)	X			13	0	2	269(8)	159	108		2
Iowa College Aid Commission	(2)						27	4	21		2
KANSAS											
Central (State-level) Agencies											
State Board of Regents			X	0	6	1	15 (9)	10	7		
State Board of Education (supervisory)	X			19	0	0	2.5	2	0.5		
Legislative Educational Planning Committee	(2)										

C. State Basic Legal Structures

Name of Agency or Board	Legal Bases			Number of Institutions Governed			*Staffing				
		Constitutional									
	Statutory	Powers Delineated	Legislature Authorized To Establish Powers	Public Junior Colleges	Public Senior Colleges	Vocational Institutes	Total	Full-Time Professional	Full-Time Supporting	Part-Time Professional	Part-Time Supporting
KENTUCKY											
Central (State-level) Agencies											
Council on Higher Education	X						43	25	16	2	
State Commission for Postsecondary Education	(10)						(10)				
Institutional Governing Boards											
Board of Trustees, University of Kentucky (multicampus)	X			14	1						
Board of Trustees, University of Louisville	X			0	1	0					
Board of Regents, Eastern Kentucky University	X			0	1	0					
Board of Regents, Kentucky State University	X			0	1	0					
Board of Regents, Morehead State University	X			0	1	0					
Board of Regents, Murray State University	X			0	1	0					
Board of Regents, Northern Kentucky University	X			0	1	0					
Board of Regents, Western Kentucky University	X			0	1	0					
LOUISIANA											
Central (State-level) Agencies											
Board of Regents		X					29	12	17		
Institutional Governing Boards (multicampus)											
Board of Supervisors of Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College		X		2	5 (11)	0	30	23	7		
Board of Supervisors of Southern University and Agricultural and Mechanical College		X		1	2	0	16	10	6		
Board of Trustees for State Colleges and Universities		X		1	8	0	19	12	7		

C. State Basic Legal Structures

Name of Agency or Board	Legal Bases			Number of Institutions Governed			*Staffing				
		Constitutional									
	Statutory	Powers Delineated	Legislature Authorized To Establish Powers	Public Junior Colleges	Public Senior Colleges	Vocational Institutes	Total	Full-Time Professional	Full-Time Supporting	Part-Time Professional	Part-Time Supporting
MAINE											
Central (State-level) Agencies											
Board of Trustees, University of Maine System	X			1	6	0	11	6	5		
Institutional Governing Boards											
Board of Trustees, Maine Maritime Academy	X			0	1	0					
State Dept. of Education	X			0	0	6	40	22	16	0	2
Board of Trustees for the Maine Vocational/Technical Institutions	X			0	0	6	0				
MARYLAND											
Central (State-level) Agencies											
Board for Higher Education	X						41	28	13		
State Board for Community Colleges (coordinating)	X			(12)			12	7	5		
Institutional Governing Boards											
Board of Regents, Morgan State University	X			0	1	0					
Board of Regents, University of Maryland (multicampus)	X			0	6	0	127	65	62		
Board of Trustees of the State Colleges (multicampus)	X			0	6	0	21	15	6		
Board of Trustees, St. Mary's College	X			0	1	0					
MASSACHUSETTS											
Central (State-level) Agencies											
Board of Regents of Higher Education (13)	X			15	12	0	68	52	16		
MICHIGAN											
Central (State-level) Agencies											
State Board of Education		X									
State Board for Public Community and Junior Colleges		X									
Institutional Governing Boards											
Boards of Control or Trustees Four-year Public Colleges and Universities (10 boards)		X		0	15 each	0					
Board of Governors, Wayne State University		X		0	1	0					
Board of Regents, University of Michigan (multicampus)		X		0	3	0					
Board of Trustees of Michigan State University		X		0	1	0					

C. State Basic Legal Structures

Name of Agency or Board	Legal Bases			Number of Institutions Governed			*Staffing				
		Constitutional									
	Statutory	Powers Delineated	Legislature Authorized To Establish Powers	Public Junior Colleges	Public Senior Colleges	Vocational Institutes	Total	Full-Time Professional	Full-Time Supporting	Part-Time Professional	Part-Time Supporting
MINNESOTA											
Central (State-level) Agencies											
Higher Education Coordinating Board	X						69				
Institutional Governing Boards (multicampus)											
Board of Regents, University of Minnesota		X		2(14)	3	0					
State Board for Community Colleges	X			(15)	0		47	10	34		3
State Board of Vocational-Technical Education	X			0	0	33	76				
State University Board	X			0	7	0	33				
MISSISSIPPI											
Central (State-level) Agencies											
Board of Trustees, Institutions of Higher Learning		X		0	8	0	28	13	14		1
State Board for Community and Junior Colleges (regulatory/coordinating)	X			15	0	0	5	3	2		
MISSOURI											
Central (State-level) Agencies											
Dept. of Higher Education			X				25	16	9		
Institutional Governing Boards of Curators, University of Missouri (multicampus)		X		0	4	0					
Board of Curators, Lincoln University	X			0	1	0					
Board of Regents, State Colleges and Universities (8 boards)											
5 boards	X			0	5	0					
3 boards	X			0	3	0					
Boards of Trustees, Public Junior and Community Colleges (10 boards)	X			1 each	0	0					

C. State Basic Legal Structures

Name of Agency or Board	Legal Bases			Number of Institutions Governed			*Staffing				
		Constitutional									
	Statutory	Powers Delineated	Legislature Authorized To Establish Powers	Public Junior Colleges	Public Senior Colleges	Vocational Institutes	Total	Full-Time Professional	Full-Time Supporting	Part-Time Professional	Part-Time Supporting
MONTANA											
Central (State-level) Agencies											
Board of Regents of Higher Education		X	X(16)	3	8	0	16	9	7		
NEBRASKA											
Central (State-level) Agencies											
Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education	X						4	2	2		
Instutional Governing Boards (multicampus)											
Board of Regents of the University of Nebraska			X	0	3(17)	0	38	25	13		
Board of Trustees of Nebraska State Colleges			X	0	4	0	8	3	3		
Technical Community Colleges (6 area boards)	X			6	0	0	2	1	1		
NEVADA											
Central (State-level) Agencies											
Board of Regents, University of Nevada System		X		4	2(18)	0	25	17	8		
Higher Education Commission							(18)				
NEW HAMPSHIRE											
Central (State-level) Agencies											
Postsecondary Education Commission	X						9	3	4	1	1
Institutional Governing Boards (multicampus)											
Board of Trustees, University of New Hampshire System	X			0	3	0					
State Board of Vocational-Technical Education	X			0	0	7	3	2	1		

C. State Basic Legal Structures

Name of Agency or Board	Legal Bases			Number of Institutions Governed			*Staffing				
		Constitutional									
	Statutory	Powers Delineated	Legislature Authorized To Establish Powers	Public Junior Colleges	Public Senior Colleges	Vocational Institutes	Total	Full-Time Professional	Full-Time Supporting	Part-Time Professional	Part-Time Supporting
NEW JERSEY											
Central (State-level) Agencies											
Dept. of Higher Education	X						312	152	160		
Institutional Governing Boards											
Board of Governors, Rutgers, The State University (multicampus)	X			0	3	0					
Board of Trustees, University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey (multicampus)	X			0	6	0					
Board of Trustees, New Jersey Institute of Technology	X			0	1	0					
County Colleges (19 boards)	X			1 each	0	0					
State Colleges (9 boards)	X			0	1 each	0					

C. State Basic Legal Structures

Name of Agency or Board	Legal Bases			Number of Institutions Governed			*Staffing				
		Constitutional									
	Statutory	Powers Delineated	Legislature Authorized To Establish Powers	Public Junior Colleges	Public Senior Colleges	Vocational Institutes	Total	Full-Time Professional	Full-Time Supporting	Part-Time Professional	Part-Time Supporting
NEW MEXICO											
Central (State-level) Agencies											
Commission on Higher Education	X						11	7	4		
Institutional Governing Boards											
Board of Albuquerque Technical-Vocational Institute	X			0	0	1					
Board of Luna Area Vocational School	X			0	0	1					
Board of Tucumcari Area Vocational School	X			0	0	1					
Board of New Mexico Junior College	X			1	0	0					
Board of San Juan College	X			1	0	0					
Board of Santa Fe Community College	X			1	0	0					
Regents of the University of New Mexico (multicampus)			X	3	1	0					
Regents of Eastern New Mexico University (multicampus)			X	2	1	0					
Regents of New Mexico Highlands University			X	0	1	0					
Regents of New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology			X	0	1	0					
Regents of New Mexico Military Institute			X	1	0	0					
Regents of New Mexico State University (multicampus)			X	4	1	0					
Regents of Northern New Mexico Community College (multicampus)			X	1	0	0					
Regents of Western New Mexico University			X	0	1	0					

C. State Basic Legal Structures

Name of Agency or Board	Legal Bases			Number of Institutions Governed			*Staffing				
		Constitutional									
	Statutory	Powers Delineated	Legislature Authorized To Establish Powers	Public Junior Colleges	Public Senior Colleges	Vocational Institutes	Total	Full-Time Professional	Full-Time Supporting	Part-Time Professional	Part-Time Supporting
NEW YORK											
Central (State-level) Agencies											
Board of Regents of The University of the State of New York			X	39(19)	44(19)		445	209	236		
Institutional Governing Boards (multicampus)											
Board of Trustees, State University of New York	X			33	31	0					
Board of Trustees of The City University of New York	X			6	13	0					
NORTH CAROLINA											
Central (State-level) Agencies											
Board of Governors, University of North Carolina			X	0	16(20)	0	269(21)	53	216		
State Board of Community Colleges (22)	X			26	0	32	229	13	216		
NORTH DAKOTA											
Central (State-level) Agencies											
State Board of Higher Education		X		5	6		10	6	4		

C. State Basic Legal Structures

Name of Agency or Board	Legal Bases			Number of Institutions Governed			*Staffing				
		Constitutional									
	Statutory	Powers Delineated	Legislature Authorized To Establish Powers	Public Junior Colleges	Public Senior Colleges	Vocational Institutes	Total	Full-Time Professional	Full-Time Supporting	Part-Time Professional	Part-Time Supporting
OHIO											
Central (State-level) Agencies											
Ohio Board of Regents	X						58	34	23		1
Institutional Governing Boards (23)											
Boards of Trustees of Bowling Green State University (multicampus)	X			1	1	0					
Central State University	X			0	1	0					
Cleveland State University	X			0	1	0					
Kent State University (multicampus)	X			7	1	0					
Miami University (multicampus)	X			2	1	0					
Ohio University (multicampus)	X			5	1	0					
Ohio State University (multicampus)	X			5	1	0					
University of Akron (multicampus)	X			1	1	0					
University of Cincinnati (multicampus)	X			2	1	0					
University of Toledo	X			0	1	0					
Wright State University (multicampus)	X			1	1	0					
Youngstown State University	X			0	1	0					
Shawnee State University	X				1						

C. State Basic Legal Structures

Name of Agency or Board	Legal Bases			Number of Institutions Governed			*Staffing				
		Constitutional									
	Statutory	Powers Delineated	Legislature Authorized To Establish Powers	Public Junior Colleges	Public Senior Colleges	Vocational Institutes	Total	Full-Time Professional	Full-Time Supporting	Part-Time Professional	Part-Time Supporting
OKLAHOMA											
Central (State-level) Agencies											
State Regents for Higher Education		X					119(24)	50	69		
Institutional Governing Boards											
Board of Regents of the University of Oklahoma		X		0	1	0					
Board of Regents for the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges (multicampus)		X		2	4	0					
Board of Regents of Oklahoma Colleges (multicampus)		X		0	6	0					
Board of Regents of the University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma	X			0	1	0					
OREGON											
Central (State-level) Agencies											
Office of Educational Policy & Planning	X						10	8	2		
Institutional Governing Boards											
State Board of Education (supervisory and regulatory)	X			(25)	0	0	12(25)	6	6		
State Board of Higher Education (multicampus)	X			0	8	0	166(26)	66	100		

C. State Basic Legal Structures

Name of Agency or Board	Legal Bases			Number of Institutions Governed			*Staffing				
		Constitutional									
	Statutory	Powers Delineated	Legislature Authorized To Establish Powers	Public Junior Colleges	Public Senior Colleges	Vocational Institutes	Total	Full-Time Professional	Full-Time Supporting	Part-Time Professional	Part-Time Supporting
PENNSYLVANIA											
Central (State-level) Agencies											
State Dept. of Education (27)	X			0	0	0	78	48	30		
State Board of Education (28)	X			0	0	0	3	1	2		
Board of Governors, State System of Higher Education	X			0	14	0	6	1		4	1
Institutional Governing Boards											
Board of Trustees, Pennsylvania State University (multicampus)	X			17	5	0	2			1	1
Board of Trustees, University of Pittsburgh (multicampus)	X			1	4	0	2			1	1
Board of Trustees, Temple University (multicampus)	X			1	1	0	3			2	1
Board of Trustees, Lincoln University	X			0	1	0				1	1
RHODE ISLAND											
Central (State-level) Agencies											
Board of Governors for Higher Education	X			1	2	0	26	16	10		

C. State Basic Legal Structures

Name of Agency or Board	Legal Bases			Number of Institutions Governed			*Staffing				
		Constitutional									
	Statutory	Powers Delineated	Legislature Authorized To Establish Powers	Public Junior Colleges	Public Senior Colleges	Vocational Institutes	Total	Full-Time Professional	Full-Time Supporting	Part-Time Professional	Part-Time Supporting
SOUTH CAROLINA											
Central (State-level) Agencies											
Commission on Higher Education	X						24	14	8	1	1
Institutional Governing Boards											
Board of Trustees, Clemson University	X			0	1	0					
Board of Trustees, Medical University of South Carolina	X			0	1	0					
Board of Trustees, South Carolina State College	X			0	1	0					
Board of Trustees, University of South Carolina (multicampus)	X			5	4	0					
Board of Visitors, The Citadel	X			0	1	0					
State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education (multicampus)	X			0	0	16[29]	73	47	26		
Trustees of Winthrop College	X			0	1	0					
SOUTH DAKOTA											
Central (State-level) Agencies											
Board of Regents		X	X	0	6	0	15	12	3		
TENNESSEE											
Central (State-level) Agencies											
Higher Education Commission	X						28	22	6	0	
Institutional Governing Boards (multicampus)											
Board of Regents, State University and Community College System	X			10	6	4[30]	57	37	20		
Board of Trustees, University of Tennessee	X			0	4	0	358[31]	144	207	3	4

C. State Basic Legal Structures

Name of Agency or Board	Legal Bases			Number of Institutions Governed			*Staffing				
		Constitutional									
	Statutory	Powers Delineated	Legislature Authorized To Establish Powers	Public Junior Colleges	Public Senior Colleges	Vocational Institutes	Total	Full-Time Professional	Full-Time Supporting	Part-Time Professional	Part-Time Supporting
TEXAS											
Central (State-level) Agencies											
Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board	X						175	101	71	0	3
Institutional Governing Boards											
Board of Directors of: University System of South Texas (multicampus)	X			0	3	0					
Board of Regents of East Texas State University (multicampus)	X			0	2	0					
Lamar University System (multicampus)	X			2	1	0					
Midwestern University	X			0	1	0					
North Texas State University and Medical School (multicampus)	X			0	2	0					
Pan American University (multicampus)	X			0	2	0					
Stephen F. Austin State University	X			0	1	0					
Texas A&M University System (multicampus)	X			0	4	0					
Texas Southern University	X			0	1	0					
Texas State Technical Institute (multicampus)	X			0	0	4(32)					
Texas State University System (multicampus)	X			0	4	0					
Texas Tech University and Medical School (multicampus)	X			0	2	0					
Texas Woman's University	X			0	1	0					
University of Houston (multicampus)	X			0	4	0					
University of Texas System and Medical School (multicampus)	X			0	11	0					
West Texas State University	X			0	1	0					
Local Governing Boards for 49 Public Community College Districts	X			58	0	0					

C. State Basic Legal Structures

Name of Agency or Board	Legal Bases			Number of Institutions Governed			*Staffing				
		Constitutional									
	Statutory	Powers Delineated	Legislature Authorized To Establish Powers	Public Junior Colleges	Public Senior Colleges	Vocational Institutes	Total	Full-Time Professional	Full-Time Supporting	Part-Time Professional	Part-Time Supporting
UTAH											
Central (State-level) Agencies											
State Board of Regents	X			5	4		31	19	10		2
VERMONT											
Central (State-level) Agencies											
Higher Education Planning Commission	(2)						2		1	1	
Institutional Governing Boards											
Board of Trustees, University of Vermont and State Agricultural College	X			0	1	0					
Board of Trustees, The Vermont State Colleges (multicampus)	X			2	3	0	17	8	9		
VIRGINIA											
Central (State-level) Agencies											
State Council of Higher Education	X						55	34	21		
Institutional Governing Boards											
Board of Visitors of Christopher Newport College	X			0	1	0					
College of William and Mary (multicampus)	X			1	1	0					
George Mason University	X			0	1	0					
James Madison University	X			0	1	0					
Longwood College	X			0	1	0					
Mary Washington College	X			0	1	0					
Norfolk State University	X			0	1	0					
Old Dominion University	X			0	1	0					
Radford University	X			0	1	0					
University of Virginia (multicampus)	X			0	2	0					
Virginia Commonwealth University	X			0	1	0					
Virginia Military Institute	X			0	1	0					
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	X			0	1	0					
Virginia State University	X			0	1	0					
State Board for Community Colleges (multicampus)	X			23	0	0	94	60	34		

C. State Basic Legal Structures

Name of Agency or Board	Legal Bases			Number of Institutions Governed			*Staffing				
		Constitutional									
	Statutory	Powers Delineated	Legislature Authorized To Establish Powers	Public Junior Colleges	Public Senior Colleges	Vocational Institutes	Total	Full-Time Professional	Full-Time Supporting	Part-Time Professional	Part-Time Supporting
WASHINGTON											
Central (State-level) Agencies											
Higher Education Coordinating Board	X						30	20	10		
State Board for Community College Education	X			27	0	0	34	24	10		
Institutional Governing Boards											
Board of Trustees, Central Washington University	X			0	1	0					
Board of Trustees, Eastern Washington University	X			0	1	0					
Board of Trustees, The Evergreen State College	X			0	1	0					
Board of Regents, University of Washington	X			0	1	0					
Board of Regents, Washington State University	X			0	1	0					
Board of Trustees, Western Washington University	X			0	1	0					
WEST VIRGINIA											
Central (State-level) Agencies											
West Virginia Board of Regents	X			4	12	0	58	34	22		
WISCONSIN											
Central (State-level) Agencies											
Board of Regents, University of Wisconsin System	X			13(33)	13	0(33)	203	82	121		
Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education	X			3	0	39	122	80	31	1	10
WYOMING											
Central (State-level) Agencies	(2)										
Institutional Governing Boards											
Community College Commission (multicampus)	X			7	0	0	3	2	1		
Board of Trustees, University of Wyoming			X	0	1	0	1				1

C. State Basic Legal Structures

Name of Agency or Board	Legal Bases			Number of Institutions Governed			*Staffing				
		Constitutional									
	Statutory	Powers Delineated	Legislature Authorized To Establish Powers	Public Junior Colleges	Public Senior Colleges	Vocational Institutes	Total	Full-Time Professional	Full-Time Supporting	Part-Time Professional	Part-Time Supporting
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA											
Central (State-level) Agencies											
Office of Postsecondary Education, Research and Assistance	X						18	11	7		
Institutional Governing Boards (multicampus)											
Board of Trustees of the University of the District of Columbia	(34)			0	1(34)	0	8	4	4		

Endnotes

Table C

* In most cases, institutional governing boards are staffed by the administrative staffs of the institutions; these figures were not available.

(1) Professional staff of central administration assigned statewide responsibilities.

(2) Designated by Governor.

(3) Empowered to offer credits, grant degrees and provide counseling.

(4) Includes the University Health Center; the university also operates five two-year branches.

(6) Coordinates 51 public community colleges; staffing data for the state is number of full-time equivalent staff.

(7) Other central administration employees perform campus functions also and for that reason are not included in the count.

(8) Includes staff for public education functions. Does not include rehabilitation education services branch.

(9) Junior College division staff.

(10) State Vocational Advisory Council assigned the 1202 responsibilities, but is not funded to carry out those functions.

(11) Includes LSU law center and medical center; excludes Center for Agricultural Sciences and Rural Development.

(12) Seventeen community colleges governed by local boards.

(13) Each of the 27 public institutions of higher education has its own eight-member board of trustees appointed for five-year terms similar to the regents; the boards are responsible for administrative management and other duties delegated by the regents.

(14) Technical colleges for agricultural-related activities; not junior colleges.

(15) Effective July 1982, five community colleges in northeastern Minnesota were consolidated into one multicampus institution.

(16) Legislature may assign additional responsibilities in some instances.

(17) Includes a medical center; six area boards govern six multicampus technical community colleges.

(18) Plus the Desert Research Institute.

(19) The regents have supervisory responsibility for all sectors of education, public, independent and proprietary; the independent sector includes 138 institutions; there are 27 degree-granting proprietary colleges.

(20) Under the statute creating the Board of Governors, a board of trustees was provided for each of the 16 institutions, composed of 12 members and the president of the student body ex officio; duties and responsibilities are largely delegated by the Board of Governors.

(21) Approximately 60% are engaged in services that are not generally considered central administration, such as educational television, student loans, computer services.

(22) Replaced the State Board of Education as the two-year college governing board in January 1981.

(23) In addition, Ohio has five community colleges, sixteen technical colleges, and three state community colleges, all with their own boards of trustees.

(24) Staffing for the State Regents includes staff for the Student Aid Programs and Higher Education Center.

(25) Each of thirteen community colleges and three service districts has its own locally elected governing board; the staff shown here for the state board is the community college division staff.

(26) Includes 43 staff in board's controller's office and excludes 54 in teaching research division.

(27) Each of the 14 community colleges has, by statute, its own governing board which is elected by its local sponsor.

(28) State Board of Education, which functions within the Department of Education, is a regulation and policymaking board. Staff shown for the Department of Education are for the Office of Higher Education only, which provides staff work as required for the Board's Council of Higher Education.

(29) Technical colleges, six of which are comprehensive (offer college transfer programs).

(30) Also 26 non-degree granting area vocational-technical schools.

(31) Includes staff for system-wide functions, (i.e., accounting, development and alumni, payroll, disbursement and data processing), as well as staff for central administration.

(32) Texas State Technical Institute operates four campuses; technical and vocational programs subject to approval of the State Board of Vocational Education; related academic instruction subject to approval of the Coordinating Board.

(33) Two-year centers, University Extension is a separate senior unit.

(34) Created by Congress in 1974, ratified by D.C. City Council in 1975, includes two-year components.

D. Membership — Central State Coordinating and/or Governing Boards and Public Institutional and Multicampus Governing Boards

Name of Agency or Board	Membership														
						Of Those Appointed, Number Representing									
	Number of Members	Elected by Public	Appointed by Governor	Appointed by Other	Ex Officio	General Public	Public Institutions	Private Institutions	Proprietary Education	Voc/Tech Education	Students	Faculty	Other	Terms of Office (Years)
ALABAMA														
Central (State-level) Agencies														
Commission on Higher Education	12		10(1)	2(2)		12								9
Institutional Governing Boards														
Board of Trustees University of Alabama (multicampus)	11			9	2	6(3)	1				3		1	1
Board of Trustees Auburn University (Multicampus)	12		10(1)		2	9	1				1		1	1
Board of Trustees, University of North Alabama	11		9(1)		2	9	1						1	1
Board of Trustees, Jacksonville State University	11		9(1)		2	9	1						1	1
Board of Trustees, Livingston University	11		9(1)		2	9	1						1	1
Board of Trustees, Troy State University	11		9(1)		2	9	1						1	1
Board of Trustees, University of Montevallo	12		10(1)		2	10	1						1	1
Board of Trustees, University of South Alabama	17		15(1)		2	15	1						1	1
State Board of Education (multicampus)	9	8			1									
Board of Trustees, Alabama A&M University	11		11											6
Board of Trustees, Alabama State University	11		10		1									6

D. Membership — Central State Coordinating and/or Governing Boards and Public Institutional and Multicampus Governing Boards

Name of Agency or Board	Membership														
						Of Those Appointed, Number Representing									
	Number of Members	Elected by Public	Appointed by Governor	Appointed by Other	Ex Officio	General Public	Public Institutions	Private Institutions	Proprietary Education	Voc/Tech Education	Students	Faculty	Other	Terms of Office (Years)
ALASKA														
Central (State-level) Agencies														
Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education	14		6[4]	8		4	4	1	1	1	1[1]		2	4[4]
Institutional Governing Boards (multicampus)														
Board of Regents, University of Alaska	11		11[4]			10					1			8[4]
ARIZONA														
Central (State-level) Agencies														
Board of Regents	11		9[1]		2	8					1		2	8[5]
State Board of Directors for Community Colleges	18		15		3	15	2			1				7
Commission for Postsecondary Education	15		14		1	4	7	1	1	1				3

D. Membership — Central State Coordinating and/or Governing Boards and Public Institutional and Multicampus Governing Boards

Name of Agency or Board	Membership														
						Of Those Appointed, Number Representing									
	Number of Members	Elected by Public	Appointed by Governor	Appointed by Other	Ex Officio	General Public	Public Institutions	Private Institutions	Proprietary Education	Voc/Tech Education	Students	Faculty	Other	Terms of Office (Years)
ARKANSAS														
Central (State-level) Agencies														
Dept. of Higher Education	10		10[1]			10								10
Institutional Governing Boards														
University of Arkansas Board of Trustees (multicampus)	10		10[1]			6							4	10
Arkansas State University Board of Trustees (multicampus)	5		5[1]			5								5
Arkansas Technical University Board of Trustees	5		5[1]			5								5
University of Central Arkansas Board of Trustees	7		7[1]			7								7
Henderson State University Board of Trustees	7		7[1]			7								7
Southern Arkansas University Board of Trustees (multicampus)	5		5[1]			5								5
Local governing boards for public community colleges														
East Arkansas	9	9[6]												6
Garland County	9	9[6]												6
Phillips County	9	9[6]												6
North Arkansas	9	9[6]												6
Westark	9	9[6]												6
Mississippi County	9	9[6]												6
Rich Mountain	9	9[6]												6

D. Membership — Central State Coordinating and/or Governing Boards and Public Institutional and Multicampus Governing Boards

Name of Agency or Board	Membership														
						Of Those Appointed, Number Representing									
	Number of Members	Elected by Public	Appointed by Governor	Appointed by Other	Ex Officio	General Public	Public Institutions	Private Institutions	Proprietary Education	Voc/Tech Education	Students	Faculty	Other	Terms of Office (Years)
CALIFORNIA														
Central (State-level) Agencies														
Postsecondary Education Commission	15		4	11		9	4	1	1					6
Institutional Governing Boards (multicampus)														
Board of Regents of the University of California	25		18		7	18	1				(7)	(7)	6	12(7)
Board of Trustees, California State University	21		16		5	16	1				1		3	8 (7)
Board of Governors California Community Colleges	15		15(1)			14					1			4

D. Membership — Central State Coordinating and/or Governing Boards and Public Institutional and Multicampus Governing Boards

Name of Agency or Board	Membership													
						Of Those Appointed, Number Representing								
	Number of Members	Elected by Public	Appointed by Governor	Appointed by Other	Ex Officio	General Public	Public Institutions	Private Institutions	Proprietary Education	Voc/Tech Education	Students	Faculty	Other	Terms of Office (Years)
COLORADO														
Central (State-level) Agencies														
Commission on Higher Education	9		9[1]			9								4
Institutional Governing Boards														
State Board of Agriculture (multicampus)	14		8	6		8					3[8]	3		7
Regents of the University of Colorado (multicampus)	9	9												6
Trustees of the Colorado School of Mines	8		7	1		7					1[8]			6
Trustees of the Consortium of State Colleges (multicampus)	9		7	2		7					1[8]	1		6
Board of Trustees for the University of Northern Colorado	9		7	2		7					1[8]	1		6
State Board for Community Colleges and Occupational Education (multicampus)	10		9	1		9					1[8]			6

D. Membership — Central State Coordinating and/or Governing Boards and Public Institutional and Multicampus Governing Boards

Name of Agency or Board	Membership														
						Of Those Appointed, Number Representing									
	Number of Members	Elected by Public	Appointed by Governor	Appointed by Other	Ex Officio	General Public	Public Institutions	Private Institutions	Proprietary Education	Voc/Tech Education	Students	Faculty	Other	Terms of Office (Years)
CONNECTICUT														
Central (State-level) Agencies														
Board of Governors for Higher Education	11		7	4		11								5
Institutional Governing Boards (multicampus)														
Board for State Academic Awards	5		5			5								5
Board of Trustees, University of Connecticut	19		12	4	3	12						2[9]	2	6[10]
Board of Trustees, Connecticut State University	16		14	2[9]		14						2[9]		6
Board of Trustees, Regional Community Colleges	16		14	2[9]		14						2[9]		6
Board of Trustees, State Technical Colleges	16		14	2[9]		14						2[9]		6
DELAWARE														
Central (State-level) Agencies														
Delaware Postsecondary Education Commission	14		8		6	8	3	1	1	1				3
Institutional Governing Boards														
Board of Trustees, University of Delaware	32		8	20[11]	4	28								6
Board of Trustees, Delaware State College	13		6	5[12]	2	11	1						1	6
Board of Trustees, Delaware Technical and Community Colleges (multicampus)	7		7			7								3[12]

D. Membership — Central State Coordinating and/or Governing Boards and Public Institutional and Multicampus Governing Boards

Name of Agency or Board	Membership														
						Of Those Appointed, Number Representing									
	Number of Members	Elected by Public	Appointed by Governor	Appointed by Other	Ex Officio	General Public	Public Institutions	Private Institutions	Proprietary Education	Voc/Tech Education	Students	Faculty	Other	Terms of Office (Years)
FLORIDA														
Central (State-level) Agencies														
State Board of Education:	7	7												4
Board of Regents, State University System	13		12[13]			11					1		1	8
State Board of Community Colleges	13		12[13]			11					1		1	4
Postsecondary Education Planning Commission	12		12			11					1			4
GEORGIA														
Central (State-level) Agencies														
Board of Regents, University System of Georgia	15		15[1]			15								7
State Board of Postsecondary Vocational Education	15		15			15								
HAWAII														
Central (State-level) Agencies														
Board of Regents University of Hawaii	11		11[1]			11								4[14]
IDAHO														
Central (State-level) Agencies														
State Board of Education and Board of Regents, University of Idaho	8	1	7[1]			7							1	5

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D. Membership — Central State Coordinating and/or Governing Boards and Public Institutional and Multicampus Governing Boards

Name of Agency or Board	Membership														
						Of Those Appointed, Number Representing									
	Number of Members	Elected by Public	Appointed by Governor	Appointed by Other	Ex Officio	General Public	Public Institutions	Private Institutions	Proprietary Education	Voc/Tech Education	Students	Faculty	Other	Terms of Office (Years)
ILLINOIS														
Central (State-level) Agencies														
Board of Higher Education	16	(15)	10	(1) 1	5	10	5				1			6
Illinois Community College Board (coordinating)	9		8	(1) 1		8					1			6
Institutional Governing Boards (multicampus)														
Board of Governors of State Colleges and Universities	14		9	(1) 5		9					5			6
Board of Regents, Regency Universities	12	(15)	9	(1) 3		9					3			6
Board of Trustees, Southern Illinois University	9	(15)	7	(1) 2		7					2			6
Board of Trustees, University of Illinois	13	9		2	1						2		1	6

D. Membership — Central State Coordinating and/or Governing Boards and Public Institutional and Multicampus Governing Boards

Name of Agency or Board	Membership													
						Of Those Appointed, Number Representing								
	Number of Members	Elected by Public	Appointed by Governor	Appointed by Other	Ex Officio	General Public	Public Institutions	Private Institutions	Proprietary Education	Voc/Tech Education	Students	Faculty	Other	Terms of Office (Years)
INDIANA														
Central (State-level) Agencies														
Commission for Higher Education	12		12			12								4(16)
Institutional Governing Boards														
Ball State University Board of Trustees	9		9			6					1		2	4(16)
Indiana State University Board of Trustees (multicampus)	9		9			6					1		2	4
Indiana Vocational Technical College Board of Trustees (multicampus)	11		11			3							8	3
Trustees of Indiana University (multicampus)	9		1	8(16)		5					1		3	3(16)
Trustees of Purdue University (multicampus)	10		10			2					1		7	3(16)
Vincennes University Board of Trustees	10		10			8					1		1	3(16)
University of Southern Indiana	9		9		1	7					1		1	
IOWA														
Central (State-level) Agencies														
State Board of Regents	9		9(1)			9								6
State Board of Public Instruction (supervisory)	9		9(1)			7	1			1				6
Iowa College Aid Commission	9		9			3	2	1		1	1		1	4

D. Membership — Central State Coordinating and/or Governing Boards and Public Institutional and Multicampus Governing Boards

Name of Agency or Board	Membership														
						Of Those Appointed, Number Representing									
	Number of Members	Elected by Public	Appointed by Governor	Appointed by Other	Ex Officio	General Public	Public Institutions	Private Institutions	Proprietary Education	Voc/Tech Education	Students	Faculty	Other	Terms of Office (Years)
KANSAS														
Central (State-level) Agencies														
State Board of Regents	9		9(1)			9								4
State Board of Education (supervisory)	10	10												4
Legislative Educational Planning Committee	11		11										11(17)	
KENTUCKY														
Central (State-level) Agencies														
Council on Higher Education	18		17		1(18)	16(18)	8				1		1(18)	4(18)
State Commission for Postsecondary Education	(18)													
Institutional Governing Boards														
Board of Trustees University of Kentucky (Multicampus)	20		16	4		16					1	3		6(52)
Board of Trustees, University of Louisville	20		17	3		17					1	1	1	6(52)
Board of Regents, Eastern Kentucky University	10		8	2		8					1	1		6(52)
Board of Regents, Kentucky State University	10		8	2		8					1	1		6(52)
Board of Regents, Morehead State University	10		8	2		8					1	1		6(52)
Board of Regents, Murray State University	10		8	2		8					1	1		6(52)
Board of Regents, Northern Kentucky University	10		8	2		8					1	1		6(52)
Board of Regents, Western Kentucky University	10		8	2		8					1	1		6(52)

D. Membership — Central State Coordinating and/or Governing Boards and Public Institutional and Multicampus Governing Boards

Name of Agency or Board	Membership														
						Of Those Appointed, Number Representing									
	Number of Members	Elected by Public	Appointed by Governor	Appointed by Other	Ex Officio	General Public	Public Institutions	Private Institutions	Proprietary Education	Voc/Tech Education	Students	Faculty	Other	Terms of Office (Years)
LOUISIANA														
Central (State-level) Agencies														
Board of Regents	16		16	(10)							1			6 (19)
Institutional Governing Boards (multicampus)														
Board of Supervisors of Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College	17		17	(1)		16					1			6 (19)
Board of Supervisiors of Southern University and Agricultural and Mechanical College	17		17	(1)		16					1			6 (19)
Board of Trustees for State Colleges and Universities	17		17	(1)		16					1			6 (19)
MAINE														
Central (State-level) Agencies														
Board of Trustees, University of Maine System	16		15		1	14							1	7
Institutional Governing Boards														
Board of Trustees, Maine Maritime Academy	12		12			12								5
State Board of Education	9		9			9								5
Board of Trustees for the Vocational/Technical Institutions	9		9											

D. Membership — Central State Coordinating and/or Governing Boards and Public Institutional and Multicampus Governing Boards

Name of Agency or Board	Membership														
						Of Those Appointed, Number Representing									
	Number of Members	Elected by Public	Appointed by Governor	Appointed by Other	Ex Officio	General Public	Public Institutions	Private Institutions	Proprietary Education	Voc/Tech Education	Students	Faculty	Other	Terms of Office (Years)
MARYLAND														
Central (State-level) Agencies														
Board for Higher Education	12		11		1	11					1			5(20)
State Board for Community Colleges (coordinating)	8		8			7					1			6
Institutional Governing Boards														
Board of Regents, University of Maryland (multicampus)	15		15		1	12					2		1	5
Board of Trustees of the State Colleges (multicampus)	15		15			14								5
Board of Trustees, St. Mary's College	12		12			12								6
Morgan State University	13		13			12					1			6
MASSACHUSETTS														
Central (State-level) Agencies														
Board of Regents of Higher Education (22)	16		16			14					1		1	5

D. Membership — Central State Coordinating and/or Governing Boards and Public Institutional and Multicampus Governing Boards

Name of Agency or Board	Membership														
						Of Those Appointed, Number Representing									
	Number of Members	Elected by Public	Appointed by Governor	Appointed by Other	Ex Officio	General Public	Public Institutions	Private Institutions	Proprietary Education	Voc/Tech Education	Students	Faculty	Other	Terms of Office (Years)
MARYLAND														
Central (State-level) Agencies														
Board for Higher Education	12		11		1	11					1			5 (20)
State Board for Community Colleges (coordinating)	8		8			7					1			6
Institutional Governing Boards														
Board of Regents, University of Maryland (multicampus)	15		15		1	12					2		1	5
Board of Trustees of the State Colleges (multicampus)	15		15			14								5
Board of Trustees, St. Mary's College	12		12			12								6
Morgan State University	13		13			12					1			6
MASSACHUSETTS														
Central (State-level) Agencies														
Board of Regents of Higher Education (22)	16		16			14					1		1	5

D. Membership — Central State Coordinating and/or Governing Boards and Public Institutional and Multicampus Governing Boards

Name of Agency or Board	Membership														
						Of Those Appointed, Number Representing									
	Number of Members	Elected by Public	Appointed by Governor	Appointed by Other	Ex Officio	General Public	Public Institutions	Private Institutions	Proprietary Education	Voc/Tech Education	Students	Faculty	Other	Terms of Office (Years)
MICHIGAN														
Central (State-level) Agencies														
State Board of Education	10	8			2									8
State Board for Public Community and Junior Colleges	9			8[23]	1	8							1	8
Institutional Governing Boards														
Boards of Control or Trustees, Four-Year Public Colleges and Universities (10 boards)	9		8[1] each		1 each	8		1[24]						8
Board of Governors Wayne State University	9	8			1			1[24]						8
Board of Trustees, University of Michigan (multicampus)	9	8			1			1[24]						8
Board of Trustees, Michigan State University	9	8			1			1[24]						8

D. Membership — Central State Coordinating and/or Governing Boards and Public Institutional and Multicampus Governing Boards

Name of Agency or Board	Membership														
						Of Those Appointed, Number Representing									
	Number of Members	Elected by Public	Appointed by Governor	Appointed by Other	Ex Officio	General Public	Public Institutions	Private Institutions	Proprietary Education	Voc/Tech Education	Students	Faculty	Other	Terms of Office (Years)
MINNESOTA														
Central (State-level) Agencies														
Higher Education Coordinating Board	11		11[1]			11								6
Institutional Governing Boards (multicampus)														
Board of Regents, University of Minnesota	13			12[2]	1[3]	11					1			6
State Board for Community Colleges	9		9[1]			8					1		1	4
State Board of Vocational-Technical Education	11		11			10					1			4
State University Board	9		9[1]			8					1		1	4
MISSISSIPPI														
Central (State-level) Agencies														
Board of Trustees Institutions of Higher Learning	13		13[1]			13								12[2]
State Board for Community and Junior Colleges (regulatory/ coordinating)	10		10[1]			10								4

D. Membership — Central State Coordinating and/or Governing Boards and Public Institutional and Multicampus Governing Boards

Name of Agency or Board	Membership													
						Of Those Appointed, Number Representing								
	Number of Members	Elected by Public	Appointed by Governor	Appointed by Other	Ex Officio	General Public	Public Institutions	Private Institutions	Proprietary Education	Voc/Tech Education	Students	Faculty	Other	Terms of Office (Years)
MISSOURI														
Central (State-level) Agencies														
Department of Higher Education	9		9 (1)			9								6
Institutional Governing Boards														
Board of Curators, University of Missouri (multicampus)	9		9 (1)			9								6
Board of Curators, Lincoln University	9		9 (1)			9								6
Board of Regents, State Colleges and Universities (8 boards):														
5 boards	7 each		6 (1)		1	6							1	6
3 boards	6 each		6 (1)			6								6
Boards of Trustees, Public Junior and Community Colleges (11 boards)	6 each	6												6
MONTANA														
Central (State-level) Agencies														
Board of Regents of Higher Education	10		7		3	6					1			7 (28)

D. Membership — Central State Coordinating and/or Governing Boards and Public Institutional and Multicampus Governing Boards

Name of Agency or Board	Membership													
						Of Those Appointed, Number Representing								
	Number of Members	Elected by Public	Appointed by Governor	Appointed by Other	Ex Officio	General Public	Public Institutions	Private Institutions	Proprietary Education	Voc/Tech Education	Students	Faculty	Other	Terms of Office (Years)
NEBRASKA														
Central (State-level) Agencies														
Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education	12	(53)	9	3		6	3	1	1				1	6
(alternates)	5		1	4			3	1	1					3
Institutional Governing Boards (multicampus)														
Board of Regents of the University of Nebraska	11	8		3							3			6
Board of Trustees of Nebraska State Colleges	11		10		1	6					4		1	6
Technical Community Colleges (6 area boards)	11 each	11 each												4
NEVADA														
Central (State-level) Agencies														
Board of Regents, University of Nevada System	9	9												6
Nevada Higher Education Commission	12		12			9			1	1	1			

D. Membership — Central State Coordinating and/or Governing Boards and Public Institutional and Multicampus Governing Boards

Name of Agency or Board	Membership													
						Of Those Appointed, Number Representing								
	Number of Members	Elected by Public	Appointed by Governor	Appointed by Other	Ex Officio	General Public	Public Institutions	Private Institutions	Proprietary Education	Voc/Tech Education	Students	Faculty	Other	Terms of Office (Years)
NEW HAMPSHIRE														
Central (State-level) Agencies														
New Hampshire Postsecondary Education Commission	21		12	4	5	4	5	6		3	3			5
Institutional Governing Boards (multicampus)														
Board of Trustees, University of New Hampshire System	22		12[29]	4	6	11	3				1		7	4
State Board of Education	7		7[29]			7								5
NEW JERSEY														
Central (State-level) Agencies														
Department of Higher Education	18		9[1]	7	2	9	6	1						3
Institutional Governing Boards														
Board of Governors Rutgers, The State University (multicampus)	13		6	5[30]	2	6	5				1	1	5[30]	6
Board of Trustees, University of of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey (multicampus)	13		11[1]		2	11								3
Board of Trustees New Jersey Institute of Technology	10		8		2	8								4
County Colleges (17 boards)	11 each			9[30] each		10							1	4
County Community College Commissions (2)	10 each			9[30]		9	1	2	1				1	4
State Colleges (9 boards)	9 each			9[30] each		9								6

D. Membership — Central State Coordinating and/or Governing Boards and Public Institutional and Multicampus Governing Boards

Name of Agency or Board	Membership														
						Of Those Appointed, Number Representing									
	Number of Members	Elected by Public	Appointed by Governor	Appointed by Other	Ex Officio	General Public	Public Institutions	Private Institutions	Proprietary Education	Voc/Tech Education	Students	Faculty	Other	Terms of Office (Years)
NEW MEXICO														
Central (State-level) Agencies														
Commission on Higher Education	13		11		2(31)	11					2			6
Institutional Governing Boards														
Board of Albuquerque Vocational-Technical Institute	5	5				5								6
Board of Luna Area Vocational School	5			5(31)		5								6
Board of Tucumcari Area Vocational School	5			5(31)		5								6
Board of New Mexico Junior College	5	5				5								6
Board of San Juan College	5	5				5								6
Board of Santa Fe Community College	5	5				5								6
Regents of the University of New Mexico (Multicampus)	9		7(1)		2	7								6
Regents of the Eastern New Mexico University (multicampus)	7		5 (1)		2	5								6
Regents of New Mexico Highlands University	7		5(1)		2	5								6
Regents of New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology	7		5(1)		2	5								6
Regents of New Mexico Military Institute	7		5(1)		2	5								6

D. Membership — Central State Coordinating and/or Governing Boards and Public Institutional and Multicampus Governing Boards

Name of Agency or Board	Membership														
						Of Those Appointed, Number Representing									
	Number of Members	Elected by Public	Appointed by Governor	Appointed by Other	Ex Officio	General Public	Public Institutions	Private Institutions	Proprietary Education	Voc/Tech Education	Students	Faculty	Other	Terms of Office (Years)
NEW MEXICO (Cont)														
Regents of New Mexico State University (multicampus)	7		5[1]		2	5								6
Regents of Northern New Mexico Community College (multicampus)	7		5[1]		2	5								6
Regents of Western New Mexico University	7		5[1]		2	5								6
NEW YORK														
Central (State-level) Agencies														
Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York	16	16[32]				16								7
Institutional Governing Boards (multicampus)														
Board of Trustees State University of New York (SUNY)	16		15[32]		1[32]	15					1			10/7[5]*
Board of Trustees of The City University of New York (CUNY)	17		10	5[32]	2[32]	15					1	1		7
NORTH CAROLINA														
Central (State-level) Agencies														
Board of Governors, University of North Carolina	32			32[33]		32								8
State Board of Community Colleges	19		10	7[34]	2[34]	19								6

D. Membership — Central State Coordinating and/or Governing Boards and Public Institutional and Multicampus Governing Boards

Name of Agency or Board	Membership														
						Of Those Appointed, Number Representing									
	Number of Members	Elected by Public	Appointed by Governor	Appointed by Other	Ex Officio	General Public	Public Institutions	Private Institutions	Proprietary Education	Voc/Tech Education	Students	Faculty	Other	Terms of Office (Years)
NORTH DAKOTA														
Central (State-level) Agencies														
State Board of Higher Education	8		7 (1)	1 (35)		7					1			7
OHIO														
Central (State-level) Agencies														
Board of Regents	11		9 (1)		2	9							2 (36)	9
Institutional Governing Boards (36)														
Board of Trustees of Bowling Green State University (multicampus)	9		9 (1)			9								9
Central State University	9		9 (1)			9								9
Cleveland State University	9		9 (1)			9								9
Kent State University (multicampus)	9		9 (1)			9								9
Miami University (multicampus)	9		9 (1)			9								9
Ohio University (multicampus)	9		9 (1)			9								9
Ohio State University (multicampus)	9		9 (1)			9								9
University of Akron (multicampus)	9		9 (1)			9								9
University of Cincinnati (multicampus)	9		9 (1)			9								9
University of Toledo	9		9 (1)			9								9
Wright State University (multicampus)	9		9 (1)			9								9
Youngstown State University	9		9 (1)			9								9

D. Membership — Central State Coordinating and/or Governing Boards and Public Institutional and Multicampus Governing Boards

Name of Agency or Board	Membership														
						Of Those Appointed, Number Representing									
	Number of Members	Elected by Public	Appointed by Governor	Appointed by Other	Ex Officio	General Public	Public Institutions	Private Institutions	Proprietary Education	Voc/Tech Education	Students	Faculty	Other	Terms of Office (Years)
OKLAHOMA														
Central (State-level) Agencies														
State Regents for Higher Education	9		9			9								9
Institutional Governing Boards (37)														
Board of Regents of the University of Oklahoma	7		7(1)			7								7
Board of Regents for the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges (multicampus)	9		8(1)		1	8							1	8
Board of Regents of Oklahoma Colleges (multicampus)	9		8(1)		1	8							1	9
Board of Regents of the University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma	7		7(1)			7								7
OREGON														
Central (State-level) Agencies														
Office of Educational Policy & Planning														
Institutional Governing Boards														
State Board of Education (supervisory and regulatory)	7		7(1)			7								4
State Board of Higher Education (multicampus)	11		11(1)			9					2			4

D. Membership — Central State Coordinating and/or Governing Boards and Public Institutional and Multicampus Governing Boards

Name of Agency or Board	Membership														
						Of Those Appointed, Number Representing									
	Number of Members	Elected by Public	Appointed by Governor	Appointed by Other	Ex Officio	General Public	Public Institutions	Private Institutions	Proprietary Education	Voc/Tech Education	Students	Faculty	Other	Terms of Office (Years)
PENNSYLVANIA														
Central (State-level) Agencies														
State Board of Education	21		17(1)		4	10				4		(38)	3(38)	6(38)
Institutional Governing Boards														
Board of Governors, State System of Higher Education	16		14(1)		2	6					3		5(39)	4
Board of Trustees, Pennsylvania State University (multicampus)	32(40)		6(1)	21(41)	5						1			3
Board of Trustees, University of Pittsburgh (multicampus)	36(40)		4(1)	31(41)	4						1			4,3
Board of Trustees, Temple University (multicampus)	36(40)		4(1)	32(41)	3						1			4
Board of Trustees Lincoln University	39(40)	1	4(1)	32(41)	3						1			4
RHODE ISLAND														
Central (State-level) Agencies														
Board of Governors for Higher Education	11		8(1)	2	1	9							2	3

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D. Membership — Central State Coordinating and/or Governing Boards and Public Institutional and Multicampus Governing Boards

Name of Agency or Board	Membership														
						Of Those Appointed, Number Representing									
	Number of Members	Elected by Public	Appointed by Governor	Appointed by Other	Ex Officio	General Public	Public Institutions	Private Institutions	Proprietary Education	Voc/Tech Education	Students	Faculty	Other	Terms of Office (Years)
SOUTH CAROLINA														
Central (State-level) Agencies														
Commission on Higher Education	18					18								4
Institutional Governing Boards														
Board of Trustees, Clemson University	13			13(42)		6					(43)			4
Board of Trustees, Medical University of South Carolina	16		1(44)	12(42)	3	13					(43)			4
Board of Trustees, South Carolina State College	10		1(44)	8(42)	1	9					(43)			6
Board of Trustees, University of South Carolina (multicampus)	21		1(44)	11(42)	4	17					(43)			4
Board of Visitors, The Citadel	16		1(44)	10(42)	5	8								6
State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education (multicampus)	10		8		2	8								6
State College Board of Trustees (multicampus)	17		1(44)	16(42)		17								4
Trustees of Winthrop College	14		1(44)	9(42)	4	14					(43)			6
SOUTH DAKOTA														
Central (State-level) Agencies														
Board of Regents	9		9(1)			9							1(55)	6

D. Membership — Central State Coordinating and/or Governing Boards and Public Institutional and Multicampus Governing Boards

Name of Agency or Board	Membership													
						Of Those Appointed, Number Representing								
	Number of Members	Elected by Public	Appointed by Governor	Appointed by Other	Ex Officio	General Public	Public Institutions	Private Institutions	Proprietary Education	Voc/Tech Education	Students	Faculty	Other	Terms of Office (Years)
TENNESSEE														
Central (State-level) Agencies														
Higher Education Commission	10		9		1	9								9
Institutional Governing Boards														
Board of Regents, State University and Community College System (multicampus)	16		11	1(45)	4	10					1		4	9
Board of Trustees, University of Tennessee (multicampus)	21		15(1)	1(45)	5	15					1		5	9
TEXAS														
Central (State-level) Agencies														
Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board (46)	18		18(1)			18								6
Institutional Governing Boards (46)														
Boards of Directors of: University System of South Texas (multicampus)	9		9(1)			9								6
Boards of Regents of: East Texas State University (multicampus)	9		9(1)			9								6

D. Membership — Central State Coordinating and/or Governing Boards and Public Institutional and Multicampus Governing Boards

Name of Agency or Board	Membership														
						Of Those Appointed, Number Representing									
	Number of Members	Elected by Public	Appointed by Governor	Appointed by Other	Ex Officio	General Public	Public Institutions	Private Institutions	Proprietary Education	Voc/Tech Education	Students	Faculty	Other	Terms of Office (Years)
TEXAS (Cont)														
Lamar University (multicampus)	9		9 (1)			9								6
Midwestern University	9		9 (1)			9								6
North Texas State University and Medical School	9		9 (1)			9								6
Pan American University (multicampus)	9		9 (1)			9								6
Stephen F. Austin State University	9		9 (1)			9								6
Texas A&M University System (multicampus)	9		9 (1)			9								6
Texas Southern University	9		9 (1)			9								6
Texas State Technical Institute (multicampus)	9		9 (1)			9								6
Texas State University System (multicampus)	9		9 (1)			9								6
Texas Tech University and Medical School (multicampus)	9		9 (1)			9								6
Texas Woman's University	9		9 (1)			9								6
University of Houston (multicampus)	9		9 (1)			9								6
University of Texas System (multicampus)	9		9 (1)			9								6
West Texas State University	9		9 (1)			9								6

D. Membership — Central State Coordinating and/or Governing Boards and Public Institutional and Multicampus Governing Boards

Name of Agency or Board	Membership														
						Of Those Appointed, Number Representing									
	Number of Members	Elected by Public	Appointed by Governor	Appointed by Other	Ex Officio	General Public	Public Institutions	Private Institutions	Proprietary Education	Voc/Tech Education	Students	Faculty	Other	Terms of Office (Years)
UTAH														
Central (State-level) Agencies														
State Board of Regents	16		16(1)			15					1			6(5)
VERMONT														
Central (State-level) Agencies														
Higher Education Planning Commission	15		8	2	5	6		2						3
Institutional Governing Boards														
Board of Trustees, University of Vermont and Agricultural College	25		3(1)	18(47)	2	21					2(5)			6
Board of Trustees, The Vermont State Colleges	15		9(1)	5	1	14					1(5)			6(47)
VIRGINIA														
Central (State-level) Agencies														
State Council of Higher Education	11		11(48)			11								4
Institutional Governing Boards														
Boards of Visitors of: Christopher Newport College	14		14(48)			14								4
College of William and Mary (multicampus)	17		17(48)			17								4
George Mason University	16		16(48)			16								4
James Madison University	11		11(48)			11								4
Longwood College	11		11 (48)			11								4

D. Membership — Central State Coordinating and/or Governing Boards and Public Institutional and Multicampus Governing Boards

Name of Agency or Board	Membership													
						Of Those Appointed, Number Representing								
	Number of Members	Elected by Public	Appointed by Governor	Appointed by Other	Ex Officio	General Public	Public Institutions	Private Institutions	Proprietary Education	Voc/Tech Education	Students	Faculty	Other	Terms of Office (Years)
VIRGINIA (Cont)														
Mary Washington College	11		11[48]			11								4
Norfolk State University	11		11[48]			11								4
Old Dominion University	13		13[48]			13								4
Radford University	11		11[48]			11								4
University of Virginia (multicampus)	16		16[48]			16								4
Virginia Commonwealth University	16		16[48]			16								4
Virginia Military Institute	17		16[48]		1	16								4
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	14		13[48]		1	13								4
Virginia State University	11		11[48]			11								4
State Board for Community Colleges (multicampus)	15		15[48]			15								4

D. Membership — Central State Coordinating and/or Governing Boards and Public Institutional and Multicampus Governing Boards

Name of Agency or Board	Membership														
						Of Those Appointed, Number Representing									
	Number of Members	Elected by Public	Appointed by Governor	Appointed by Other	Ex Officio	General Public	Public Institutions	Private Institutions	Proprietary Education	Voc/Tech Education	Students	Faculty	Other	Terms of Office (Years)
WASHINGTON														
Central (State-level) Agencies														
Higher Education Coordinating Board	9		9			9								4
State Board for Community College Education (multicampus)	8		8			8								4
Institutional Governing Boards														
Board of Trustees, Central Washington University	7		7			7								6
Board of Trustees, Eastern Washington University	7		7			7								6
Board of Trustees, Evergreen State College	7		7			7								6
Board of Regents, University of Washington	9		9			9								6
Board of Regents, Washington State University	9		9			9								6
Board of Trustees, Western Washington University	7		7			7								6
WEST VIRGINIA														
Central (State-level) Agencies														
West Virginia Board of Regents	13		9(1)		4(56)	9					1	1		6

D. Membership — Central State Coordinating and/or Governing Boards and Public Institutional and Multicampus Governing Boards

Name of Agency or Board	Membership														
						Of Those Appointed, Number Representing									
	Number of Members	Elected by Public	Appointed by Governor	Appointed by Other	Ex Officio	General Public	Public Institutions	Private Institutions	Proprietary Education	Voc/Tech Education	Students	Faculty	Other	Terms of Office (Years)
WISCONSIN														
Central (State-level) Agencies														
Board of Regents University of Wisconsin System	17		15(1)		2	14				1(49)	1		1(50)	7(57)
Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education	12		10		3	9	2							6
WYOMING														
Central (State-level) Agencies														
Institutional Governing Boards														
Community College Commission	9		7(1)		2	7								6
Board of Trustees, University of Wyoming	16		12		4	12					1			6
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA														
Central (State-level) Agencies														
Coordinating Board Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education, DC Advisory Committee on Education	12			X(51)		2	1	6	1	1	1			(51a)
Institutional Governing Boards														
Board of Trustees of the University of the District of Columbia	16		11	4	1	11	3				1		1	5

Endnotes

Table D

(1) With the consent of the senate.

(2) One by lieutenant governor, one by speaker of the house.

(3) Elected by the remaining board members, with senate consent (board is self-perpetuating).

(4) With approval of the legislature; student regent and/or commissioner serves for a two-year term; on the commission, these terms are for the governor's appointees; others serve at the pleasure of the appointing body.

(5) Student member term is one year.

(6) Initial board appointed by the governor; then elected.

(7) Term for governor's appointees; governor must consult an advisory committee on all regent gubernatorial appointees; the regents may, at their discretion, appoint one student, one faculty, or one of each.

(8) Student members are advisory.

(9) Elected by students biannually.

(10 Governor's appointees.

(11) Elected by the board with the consent of the senate.

(12) Elected by the board; one member of the technical colleges board serves at the pleasure of the governor.

(13) Members of the board are appointed by the governor with approval of the State Board of Education and consent of the senate.

(14) Two members serve two-year terms.

(15) Although enabling acts have not been amended to exclude the Superintendent of Public Instruction, under a State Attorney General opinion, this position is no longer on these boards.

(16) Five appointed by the State Board of Education and approved by the governor; three elected by alumni; student member terms are two years, except Vincennes (one year).

(17) Five members of the senate and six members of the house.

(18) State superintendent of education ex officio; seven council members represent congessional districts and comprise at least one graduate from each public institution; student members serve one year; see Endnote 10, Part 6 for 1202 information.

(19) Students are voting members for one-year terms.

(20) Student board member serves a one-year renewable term.

(22) See Endnote 13, Part C, for institutional boards.

(23) Coordinating arm of the State Board of Education, eight members are appointed by the board.

(24) Institutional presidents serve ex officio.

(25) Elected by the legislature.

(26) One serves four years.

(28) Student member not less than one nor more than four years.

(29) With the consent of the governor's executive council.

(30) County college boards are appointed by the Board of Chosen Freeholders with the county superintendent of public schools a member by law; state college boards are appointed by the Board of Higher Education with the approval of the governor; five members of the Rutgers Board of Governors are chosen by and from the Rutgers Board of Trustees.

(31) Two students are appointed to the Board of Educational Finance by the governor for one year; the Luna Area Vocational and Tucumcari Area Vocational School Boards are designated by the cooperating school district boards from among the regular members of these boards.

(32) The Regents are elected by the State Legislature. Fifteen members of the State University Board of Trustees and ten members of the City University Board of Trustees are appointed by the Governor. In addition, five members of the City University Board of Trustees are appointed by the Mayor. The SUNY ex officio member is President of the Student Assembly. The CUNY ex officio members are the Chair of the Student Senate and the Chair of the Faculty Senate.

(33) Eight members of the Board of Governors are elected by the legislature every two years.

(34) Three members each elected by the two legislative houses with the seventh alternating between the two houses; lieutenant governor and state treasurer are ex officio members.

(35) Nonvoting student appointed by the board.

(36) Chairperson of the house and senate education committees, ex officio; a few of the institutions have made student and faculty senate presidents ex officio members (this is not covered by statute).

(37) There are fourteen public junior colleges—ten state supported and four local and state supported—each with a governing board.

(38) Three members must be actively employed by an institution of higher education, one as an administrator and one as a faculty member. The chairman and minority chairmen of the House of Representatives and Senate education committees serve as ex officio members for as long as they hold their respective positions.

(39) Five governors must be trustees from the fourteen institutional councils of trustees. Each council has eleven members appointed by the Governor and include at least two alumni and one undergraduate student. Execpt for the latter, terms of office are six years.

(40) Number of voting members.

(41) Elected by county agricultural and industrial societies and alumni. Four appointed by house speaker, four appointed by senate president pro tempore, others appointed by board or elected by alumni.

(43) Legislation provides that the president of the student bodies of these institutions may serve as a nonvoting, ex officio member of the board, which is discretionary with the board. Winthrop is the only institution with such a student representative and also has a faculty member serving nonvoting and elected by the faculty. These student and faculty representatives are not included in the total number of members above for Winthrop.

(44) A 1983 amendment provided for one appointment by the governor.

(45) The immediate past commissioner of education serves as a regent; one member of the university board is appointed by the governor but not subject to confirmation.

(46) There are 47 public community college district boards responsible for a total of 60 junior colleges.

(47) Nine are appointed by the legislature and nine are self-perpetuating for the university and student members serve two-year terms; for the state colleges, the student members serve one-year terms and four members appointed from the legislature serve four-year terms.

(48) Confirmed by the legislature. In addition, each board annually may appoint one non-voting student member; the student member is not confirmed by the legislature.

(49) President of Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education (ex officio).

(50) State Superintendent of Public Instruction (ex officio).

(51) Appointed by Committee Chairman.

(51a) Varies: intermediate to 1 year.

(52) Constitutionality of 6-year term currently being contested in the courts.

(53) Plus five alternatives for institutional sector representatives.

(54) Seven years for trustees appointed after April 1, 1986.

(55) South Dakota has a non-voting student member, appointed by the Governor.

(56) Of ex officio, three are voting and serve a one-year term by virtue of their election as chairpersons for the statutory statewide advisory councils for classified employees, faculty and students, respectively. The fourth ex officio member is non-voting and serves an indefinite term concurrent with tenure as State Superintendent of Public Schools.

(57) Two years for student regent.

E. Student and Faculty Membership — Central State Coordinating and/or Governing Boards and Public Institutional and Multicampus Governing Boards

Name of Agency or Board	Student Members								Faculty Members							
		Appointed/ Elected by								Appointed/ Elected by						
	Number	Governor	Students	Other	Authorized by Statute	Voting	Nonvoting	Terms of Office (Years)	Number	Governor	Faculty	Other	Authorized by Statute	Voting	Nonvoting	Terms of Office (Years)
ALABAMA																
Board of Trustees, University of Alabama	3		X				X	1								
Board of Trustees, Auburn University	1		X				X	1								
ALASKA																
Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education	1	X			X	X		2								
Board of Regents, University of Alaska	1	X			X	X		2								
ARIZONA																
Board of Regents	1	X					X	1								
CALIFORNIA																
Board of Governors, California Community Colleges	1	X				X		1								
Board of Trustees, California State University	1	X				X		1								
Board of Regents, University of California	1			X	X	X		1	1			X			X	X

E. Student and Faculty Membership — Central State Coordinating and/or Governing Boards and Public Institutional and Multicampus Governing Boards

Name of Agency or Board	Student Members								Faculty Members							
		Appointed/ Elected by								Appointed/ Elected by						
	Number	Governor	Students	Other	Authorized by Statute	Voting	Nonvoting	Terms of Office (Years)	Number	Governor	Faculty	Other	Authorized by Statute	Voting	Nonvoting	Terms of Office (Years)
COLORADO																
State Board of Agriculture	3		X				X	1	3		X				X	1
Trustees of the Colorado School of Mines	1		X				X	1								
Trustees of the Consortium of State Colleges	1		X				X	1	1		X				X	1
Board of Trustees for the University of Northern Colorado	1		X				X	1	1		X				X	1
State Board for Community Colleges and Occupational Education	1		X				X	1								
CONNECTICUT																
Board of Governors for Higher Education																
Board of Trustees, University of Connecticut System	2		X		X	X		2								
Board of Trustees, Connecticut State University	2		X		X	X		2								
Board of Trustees, Regional Community Colleges	2		X		X	X		2								
Board of Trustees, State Technical Colleges	2		X		X	X		2								

E. Student and Faculty Membership — Central State Coordinating and/or Governing Boards and Public Institutional and Multicampus Governing Boards

Name of Agency or Board	Student Members								Faculty Members							
		Appointed/ Elected by								Appointed/ Elected by						
	Number	Governor	Students	Other	Authorized by Statute	Voting	Nonvoting	Terms of Office (Years)	Number	Governor	Faculty	Other	Authorized by Statute	Voting	Nonvoting	Terms of Office (Years)
FLORIDA																
Board of Regents State University System	1	X			X	X		1								
State Board of Community Colleges	1	X			X	X		1								
Postsecondary Education Planning Commission	1	X			X	X		1								
HAWAII																
Board of Regents, University of Hawaii	0															
ILLINOIS																
Board of Higher Education	1		X				X	1								
Illinois Community College Board	1		X				X	1								
Board of Governors of State Colleges and Universities (multicampus)	5		X				X	1								
Board of Regents Regency Universities (multicampus)	3		X				X	1								
Board of Trustees, Southern Illinois University (multicampus)	2		X				X	1								
Board of Trustees, University of Illinois (multicampus)	2		X				X	1								

E. Student and Faculty Membership — Central State Coordinating and/or Governing Boards and Public Institutional and Multicampus Governing Boards

Name of Agency or Board	Student Members								Faculty Members							
		Appointed/ Elected by								Appointed/ Elected by						
	Number	Governor	Students	Other	Authorized by Statute	Voting	Nonvoting	Terms of Office (Years)	Number	Governor	Faculty	Other	Authorized by Statute	Voting	Nonvoting	Terms of Office (Years)
INDIANA																
Ball State University Board of Trustees	1	X				X		2								
Indiana State University Board of Trustees	1	X				X		2								
Trustees of Indiana University	1	X				X		2								
Trustees of Purdue University	1	X				X		2								
Vincennes University Board of Trustees	1	X				X		1								
University of Southern Indiana	1	X				X		2								
KANSAS																
State Board of Regents	7		X		X		X	1								

E. Student and Faculty Membership — Central State Coordinating and/or Governing Boards and Public Institutional and Multicampus Governing Boards

Name of Agency or Board	Student Members								Faculty Members							
		Appointed/ Elected by								Appointed/ Elected by						
	Number	Governor	Students	Other	Authorized by Statute	Voting	Nonvoting	Terms of Office (Years)	Number	Governor	Faculty	Other	Authorized by Statute	Voting	Nonvoting	Terms of Office (Years)
KENTUCKY																
Council on Higher Education	1	X				X		1								
Board of Trustees, University of Kentucky (multicampus)	1		X			X		1	3		X			X		3
Board of Trustees, University of Louisville	1		X			X		1	1		X			X		1
Board of Regents Eastern Kentucky University	1		X			X		1	1		X			X		3
Board of Regents, Kentucky State University	1		X			X		1	1		X			X		3
Board of Regents, Morehead State University	1		X			X		1	1		X			X		3
Board of Regents, Murray State University	1		X			X		1	1		X			X		3
Board of Regents, Northern Kentucky University	1		X			X		1	1		X			X		3
Board of Regents, Western Kentucky University	1		X			X		1	1		X			X		3

E. Student and Faculty Membership — Central State Coordinating and/or Governing Boards and Public Institutional and Multicampus Governing Boards

Name of Agency or Board	Student Members								Faculty Members							
		Appointed/ Elected by								Appointed/ Elected by						
	Number	Governor	Students	Other	Authorized by Statute	Voting	Nonvoting	Terms of Office (Years)	Number	Governor	Faculty	Other	Authorized by Statute	Voting	Nonvoting	Terms of Office (Years)
LOUISIANA																
Board of Regents	1	X			X	X		1								
Board of Trustees for State Colleges and Universities (multicampus)	1	X			X	X		1								
Board of Supervisors of Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College (multicampus)	1	X			X	X		1								
Board of Supervisors of Southern University and Agricultural and Mechanical College (multicampus)	1	X			X	X		1								
MARYLAND																
State Board for Higher Education	1		X		X		X	1								
State Board for Community Colleges (coordinating)	1	X			X	X		1								
Board of Regents, University of Maryland (multicampus)	2	X			X	X		1								
Board of Trustees of State Universities and Colleges	1	X			X	X		1								
Morgan State University	1	X			X	X		1								

E. Student and Faculty Membership — Central State Coordinating and/or Governing Boards and Public Institutional and Multicampus Governing Boards

Name of Agency or Board	Student Members								Faculty Members							
		Appointed/ Elected by								Appointed/ Elected by						
	Number	Governor	Students	Other	Authorized by Statute	Voting	Nonvoting	Terms of Office (Years)	Number	Governor	Faculty	Other	Authorized by Statute	Voting	Nonvoting	Terms of Office (Years)
MINNESOTA																
Board of Regents, University of Minnesota	1			X	X	X		6								
State Board for Community Colleges	1	X			X	X		2								
State University Board	1	X			X	X		2								
State Board of Vocational-Technical Education	1	X			X	X		2								
MONTANA																
Board of Regents of Higher Education	1	X			X	X										
NEBRASKA																
Board of Regents of the University of Nebraska (multicampus)	3		X				X	1								
Board of Trustees of Nebraska State College	4	X					X	1								
NEVADA																
Nevada Higher Education Commission	1	X				X										
NEW HAMPSHIRE																
Postsecondary Education Commission	3	X				X		1								
Board of Trustees, University of New Hampshire System (multicampus)	1	X				X		5								

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Name of Agency or Board	Student Members								Faculty Members							
		Appointed/ Elected by								Appointed/ Elected by						
	Number	Governor	Students	Other	Authorized by Statute	Voting	Nonvoting	Terms of Office (Years)	Number	Governor	Faculty	Other	Authorized by Statute	Voting	Nonvoting	Terms of Office (Years)
NEW JERSEY																
Board of Governors, Rutgers, The State University (multicampus)	1			X			X	1	1			X			X	1
NEW MEXICO																
Commission on Higher Education	2	X			X	X	X	1								
NEW YORK																
Board of Trustees State University of New York	1		X		X	X		1								
Board of Trustees, City University of New York	1		X		X	X		1	1		X		X		X	1
NORTH DAKOTA																
Board of Higher Education	1			X	X		X	1								
OREGON																
State Board of Education	2		X				X									
State Board of Higher Education	2	X			X	X		2								

E. Student and Faculty Membership — Central State Coordinating and/or Governing Boards and Public Institutional and Multicampus Governing Boards

Name of Agency or Board	Student Members								Faculty Members							
		Appointed/ Elected by								Appointed/ Elected by						
	Number	Governor	Students	Other	Authorized by Statute	Voting	Nonvoting	Terms of Office (Years)	Number	Governor	Faculty	Other	Authorized by Statute	Voting	Nonvoting	Terms of Office (Years)
PENNSYLVANIA																
Board of Governors, State System of Higher Education	3	X			X	X										
Board of Trustees Pennsylvania State University	1	X				X		3								
Board of Trustees University of Pittsburgh	1	X				X		4								
Board of Trustees, Temple University	1	X				X		4								
Board of Trustees, Lincoln University	1	X				X		4								
SOUTH CAROLINA																
Trustees of Winthrop College	1			X	X		X	1	1			X			X	1
SOUTH DAKOTA																
Board of Regents	1	X			X		X	2								
TENNESSEE																
Board of Regents, State University and Community College System (multicampus)	1	X				X		1								
Board of Trustees, University of Tennessee (multicampus)	1	X				X		1								

E. Student and Faculty Membership — Central State Coordinating and/or Governing Boards and Public Institutional and Multicampus Governing Boards

Name of Agency or Board	Student Members								Faculty Members							
		Appointed/ Elected by								Appointed/ Elected by						
	Number	Governor	Students	Other	Authorized by Statute	Voting	Nonvoting	Terms of Office (Years)	Number	Governor	Faculty	Other	Authorized by Statute	Voting	Nonvoting	Terms of Office (Years)
UTAH																
State Board of Regents	1	X			X	X		1								
VERMONT																
Board of Trustees University of Vermont and Agricultural College	2		X		X	X		2								
Board of Trustees, The Vermont State College	1		X		X	X		1								
Higher Education Planning Commission	1	X				X		2								
WASHINGTON																
Board of Regents, University of Washington	2			X			X	1	1			X			X	1
WEST VIRGINIA																
Board of Regents	1		X		X	X		1	1		X		X	X		1
WYOMING																
Board of Trustees, University of Wyoming	1		X		X		X	1								
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA																
Board of Trustees of the University of the District of Columbia	1		X			X		1								
Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education, DC Advisory Committee on Education	1		X			X		1								

Endnotes

Table E

(1) Approved by the Board of Regents for a one-year term; one student and one faculty member may be appointed by the regents for not less than a one-year term.

(2) Student and faculty members are advisory.

(3) Student advisory board to the regents on policy matters; not actual members of the regents.

(4) With the consent of the Senate.

(5) Elected by legislature.

(6) Not less than one year or more than four years.

(7) Student body presidents at each of the three campuses added by constitutional amendment in November 1974.

(8) Elected by university senate.

(9) Students are technically appointed by Governor, but must be student body president of a specific institution identified by statute. Membership rotates among institutions according to schedule set in statute.

(10) Appointed by the board.

(11) One selected by high school students and one selected by community college students; serve at the pleasure of the board.

(12) Terms expire upon graduation or separation of students.

(13) Upon graduation or separation of a student, new appointment is made for the unexpired term.

(14) See Endnote, Part C, no. 42

(15) Appointed as representative to the board but not a member of the board.

(16) Presidents of associated student body and graduate student senate; faculty is a member of the faculty senate; faculty and students serve in a courtesy advisory capacity only; one faculty and one student serve in the same capacity to the council in addition to the voting student member.

F. State-Level Agencies and Committees

State	State Student Assistance and Loan Agencies	State Board of Vocational Education	State-Level Organization of Private Colleges and Universities	Licensure/Approval Agencies	Voluntary/Statutory Committees for Articulation, Communication, etc. Between Elementary/Secondary and Postsecondary Education
ALABAMA	Commission on Higher Education	State Board of Education	Council for the Advancement of Private Colleges in Alabama; Alabama Assn. of Independent Colleges	State Dept. of Education	
ALASKA	Commission on Postsecondary Education	State Board of Education	none	Commission on Postsecondary Education	Executive Committee; Community College Advisory Committee; Student financial aid, institutional authorization and vocational education committees
ARIZONA	Commission on Postsecondary Education	State Board of Education	none	State Board for Private Postsecondary Education	
ARKANSAS	Arkansas Dept. of Higher Education	State Board of Education	Arkansas Council of Independent Colleges and Universities	Arkansas Dept. of Higher Education - out-of-state, private and proprietary institutions Dept. of Education - vocational-technical and non-degree granting proprietary schools	

F. State-Level Agencies and Committees

State	State Student Assistance and Loan Agencies	State Board of Vocational Education	State-Level Organization of Private Colleges and Universities	Licensure/Approval Agencies	Voluntary/Statutory Committees for Articulation, Communication, etc. Between Elementary/Secondary and Postsecondary Education
CALIFORNIA	California Student Aid Commission	State Board of Education; responsibilities executed by Joint Committee on Vocational Education	Assn. of Independent California Colleges and Universities	State Department of Education, Office of Private Postsecondary Education	Articulation Conference; special interest committees; Postsecondary Education Commission Educational Round Table
COLORADO	Commission on Higher Education	State Board for Community Colleges and Occupational Education	none	Commission on Higher Education - private institutions; State Board for Community Colleges and Occupational Education - private vocational schools	Statutory Advisory Committee
CONNECTICUT	Board of Governors; Connecticut Student Loan Foundation	State Board of Education	Connecticut Conference of Independent Colleges	Board of Governors for Higher Education	Advisory Committee
DELAWARE	Delaware Postsecondary Education Commission.	State Board of Education	Delaware Assn. of Independent Colleges	State Dept. of Public Instruction	

F. State-Level Agencies and Committees

State	State Student Assistance and Loan Agencies	State Board of Vocational Education	State-Level Organization of Private Colleges and Universities	Licensure/Approval Agencies	Voluntary/Statutory Committees for Articulation, Communication, etc. Between Elementary/Secondary and Postsecondary Education
FLORIDA	State Dept. of Education	State Board of Education	Independent Colleges and Universities of Florida, Inc.	Board of Independent Colleges and Universities, State Dept. of Education - private degree-granting institutions; Board of Independent Postsecondary Vocational, Technical, Trade and Business Schools - vocational-technical and proprietary schools	Commissioners Committee on time-shortened education; Postsecondary Education Planning Commission
GEORGIA	Georgia Student Finance Commission	State Board of Education	Assn. of Private Colleges and Universities in Georgia	State Dept. of Education	Liaison Committee: Board of Regents and State Board of Education
HAWAII	Board of Regents of the University of Hawaii	Board of Regents	Hawaii Assn. of Independent Colleges and Universities	State Dept. of Education	Vocational Education Coordinating Advisory Council; State Advisory Council on Vocational and Technical Education
IDAHO	State Board of Education	State Board of Education	none	State Dept. of Education - vocational-technical and proprietary schools; none for private degree-granting institutions	Professional Standards Commission; Advisory Council for Eastern Idaho Vocational-Technical School

F. State-Level Agencies and Committees

State	State Student Assistance and Loan Agencies	State Board of Vocational Education	State-Level Organization of Private Colleges and Universities	Licensure/Approval Agencies	Voluntary/Statutory Committees for Articulation, Communication, etc. Between Elementary/Secondary and Postsecondary Education
ILLINOIS	Illinois State Scholarship Commission	State Board of Education	Federation of Independent Illinois Colleges and Universities	State Board of Education; Dept. of Registration and Education; Board of Higher Education	Joint Education Committee
INDIANA	State Student Assistance Commission of Indiana	State Board of Vocational and Technical Education	Independent Colleges and Universities of Indiana, Inc. - private colleges and universities; Assn. of Private Schools - private trade, business and technical schools	Indiana Commission on Postsecondary Proprietary Education	Higher Education Council; Ad Hoc Committee; Research Advisory Council
IOWA	Iowa College Aid Commission	State Board of Public Instruction	Iowa Assn. of Independent Colleges and Universities	State Board of Public Instruction - 2-year public postsecondary vocational-technical; Secretary of State - out-of-state institutions; none for private degree-granting and vocational-technical institutions	

F. State-Level Agencies and Committees

State	State Student Assistance and Loan Agencies	State Board of Vocational Education	State-Level Organization of Private Colleges and Universities	Licensure/Approval Agencies	Voluntary/Statutory Committees for Articulation, Communication, etc. Between Elementary/Secondary and Postsecondary Education
KANSAS	Board of Regents	State Board of Education	Associated Independent Colleges of Kansas	State Dept. of Education - vocational-technical and proprietary institutions; Board of Regents - new in-state degree-granting institutions and out-of-state institutions	Academic Committees of the Board of Regents and State Board of Education Statutory student advisory committee
KENTUCKY	Higher Education Assistance Authority	State Board of Education	Council of Independent Kentucky Colleges and Universities	Council on Higher Education - private degree-granting institutions; State Dept. of Education - vocational-technical schools; State Board for Proprietary Education - proprietary institutions	
LOUISIANA	Governor's Special Commission on Education Services	State Board of Elementary and Secondary Education	Louisiana Assn. of Independent Colleges and Universities	State Board of Elementary and Secondary Education - vocational-technical and proprietary schools; none for private degree-granting institutions	Board of Regents/Board of Elementary and Secondary Education joint meetings

F. State-Level Agencies and Committees

State	State Student Assistance and Loan Agencies	State Board of Vocational Education	State-Level Organization of Private Colleges and Universities	Licensure/Approval Agencies	Voluntary/Statutory Committees for Articulation, Communication, etc. Between Elementary/Secondary and Postsecondary Education
MAINE	State Dept. of Educational and Cultural Services	Board of Trustees for the Vocational/ Technical Institutions	none	State Board of Education and the State Dept. of Educational and Cultural Services	
MARYLAND	State Scholarship Board and Higher Education Loan Corporation	State Board of Education	Maryland Independent College and University Assn.	State Board for Higher Education	Educational Coordinating Committee; Segmental advisory committee to the State Boar for Higher Education; Maryland Fire-Rescue Educational Training Commission
MASSACHUSETTS	Board of Regents of Higher Education and the Massachusetts Higher Education Assistance Corporation	Massachusetts Board of Education	Assn. of Independent Colleges and Universities in Massachusetts	Board of Regents of Higher Education	
MICHIGAN	Michigan Higher Education Assistance Authority	State Board of Education	Assn. of Independent Colleges and Universities	State Board of Education	

F. State-Level Agencies and Committees

State	State Student Assistance and Loan Agencies	State Board of Vocational Education	State-Level Organization of Private Colleges and Universities	Licensure/Approval Agencies	Voluntary/Statutory Committees for Articulation, Communication, etc. Between Elementary/Secondary and Postsecondary Education
MINNESOTA	Higher Education Coordinating Board		Minnesota Private Colleges Council - private colleges and universities; Consortium of Minnesota Seminary Faculties - seminaries; Minnesota Assn. of Private Post-secondary Schools - private postsecondary vocational institutions	Higher Education Coordinating Board - private degree-granting institutions; State Dept. of Education - vocational-technical and proprietary schools	
MISSISSIPPI	Mississippi Postsecondary Education Financial Assistance Board; Mississippi Guarantee Student Loan Agency; Board of Trustees	State Board of Education	Mississippi Association of Independent Colleges	Commission on College Accreditation - public and private degree-granting institutions; State Dept. of Education - proprietary schools; Board of Trustees of State Institutions of Higher Learning - nursing program	
MISSOURI	Dept. of Higher Education	State Board of Education	Independent Colleges and Universities of Missouri	none	Missouri Schoc College Relations Commission; Advisory Committee

F. State-Level Agencies and Committees

State	State Student Assistance and Loan Agencies	State Board of Vocational Education	State-Level Organization of Private Colleges and Universities	Licensure/Approval Agencies	Voluntary/Statutory Committees for Articulation, Communication, etc. Between Elementary/Secondary and Postsecondary Education
MONTANA	Office of the Commissioner of Higher Education		none	Board of Regents of Higher Education - private degree-granting institutions; State Dept. of Business Regulation - proprietary schools	Joint Curriculum Committee for Teacher Preparation an Certification; Joint long-ran planning committee
NEBRASKA	Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education	State Board of Education	Nebraska Assn. of Independent Colleges and Universities	State Board of Education - proprietary institutions; Nebraska Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education - new 2-year and 4-year colleges and universities and out-of-state institutions	State Accreditation Committee
NEVADA	University of Nevada System	State Board of Education	Nevada Assocation of Private Schools	Commission on Postsecondary Education	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Postsecondary Education Commission	State Board of Vocational Technical Education	none	Postsecondary Education Commission	

F. State-Level Agencies and Committees

State	State Student Assistance and Loan Agencies	State Board of Vocational Education	State-Level Organization of Private Colleges and Universities	Licensure/Approval Agencies	Voluntary/Statutory Committees for Articulation, Communication, etc. Between Elementary/Secondary and Postsecondary Education
NEW JERSEY	Dept. of Higher Education	State Board of Education	Assn. of Independent Colleges and Universities	Board of Higher Education - private degree-granting institutions (except 8 established before 1887); State Dept. of Education - vocational-technical and proprietary institutions; Dept. of Higher Education - postsecondary proprietary institutions seeking to offer degrees	Education Coordinating Council; Commission on Science and Technology; Council of Stat Colleges; Council of County Colleg
NEW MEXICO	New Mexico Educational Assistance Foundation	State Board of Education	Council of Independent Colleges and Universities of New Mexico	Commission on Higher Education - private and proprietary schools; State Dept. of Education - public vocational-technical and area vocational schools	New Mexico Coordinating Council
NEW YORK	New York State Higher Education Services Corporation	Regents of The University of the State of New York	Commission on Independent Colleges and Universities	Regents of The University of the State of New York	State Boards f the Profession

F. State-Level Agencies and Committees

State	State Student Assistance and Loan Agencies	State Board of Vocational Education	State-Level Organization of Private Colleges and Universities	Licensure/Approval Agencies	Voluntary/Statutory Committees for Articulation, Communication, etc. Between Elementary/Secondary and Postsecondary Education
NORTH CAROLINA	North Carolina State Education Assistance Authority	State Board of Education	North Carolina Assn. of Independent Colleges and Universities	Board of Governors of The University of North Carolina - nonpublic educational institutions; State Board of Education - non-degree postsecondary programs	
NORTH DAKOTA	North Dakota Student Financial Assistance Program and Bank of North Dakota	State Board of Public School Education	North Dakota Council of Independent Colleges	State Board of Vocational Education	
OHIO	Board of Regents' student assistance office	State Board of Education	Ohio Board of Regents; Assn. of Independent Colleges and Universities; Inter-Unversitity Council; Ohio Technical and Community College Assn.	Board of Regents - private degree-granting institutions; Dept. of Education - vocational schools; Board of School and College Registration - proprietary schools	

F. State-Level Agencies and Committees

State	State Student Assistance and Loan Agencies	State Board of Vocational Education	State-Level Organization of Private Colleges and Universities	Licensure/Approval Agencies	Voluntary/Statutory Committees for Articulation, Communication, etc. Between Elementary/Secondary and Postsecondary Education
OKLAHOMA	State Regents for Higher Education	State Board of Vocational Education	Oklahoma Assn. of Independent Colleges and Universities	State Regents for Higher Education - public and private degree-granting institutions; Dept. of Vocational and Technical Education - secondary level vocational-technical institutions; Oklahoma Board of Private Schools- proprietary institutions	
OREGON	Oregon State Scholarship Commission	State Board of Education	Oregon Independent Colleges Assn.	Office of Educational Policy & Planning - private degree-granting institutions; State Board of Ed - vocational-technical and proprietary institutions	Office of Educational Policy & Planning
PENNSYLVANIA	Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency	State Board of Education	Commission for Independent Colleges and Universities of Pennsylvania	State Dept. of Education	Professional Standards and Practices Commission; Pennsylvania Advisory Council on Vocational Education

F. State-Level Agencies and Committees

State	State Student Assistance and Loan Agencies	State Board of Vocational Education	State-Level Organization of Private Colleges and Universities	Licensure/Approval Agencies	Voluntary/Statutory Committees for Articulation, Communication, etc. Between Elementary/Secondary and Postsecondary Education
RHODE ISLAND	Rhode Island Higher Education Assistance Authority	Dept. of Elementary and Secondary Education	Rhode Island Independent Higher Education Association	Board of Governors for Higher Education	
SOUTH CAROLINA	Higher Education Tuition Grants Committee	State Board of Education	South Carolina College Council	Commission on Higher Education - private degree-granting institutions; State Board of Education - non-degree proprietary institutions	Advisory Council of Public College and University Presidents; Advisory Council of Private Colleg Presidents
SOUTH DAKOTA	Office of the Secretary of Education and Cultural Affairs	State Board of Vocational Education	South Dakota Assn. of Private Colleges	Secretary of Education and Cultural Affairs	South Dakota Post High School Coordinating Council
TENNESSEE	Tennessee Student Assistance Corporation	State Board of Education (K-12)	Tennessee Council of Private Colleges	Tennessee Higher Education Commission	Statewide Review Committee fo Postsecondary Vocational Technical Education
TEXAS	Student Services Division of the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board	State Board of Education	Independent Colleges and Universities of Texas, Inc.	Texas Education Agency - proprietary institution; Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board - private degree-granting institutions	Advisory Council; Task Force on High School/Colleg Articulation; Committee State Board o Ed and Texas Higher Ed Coordinating Board

F. State-Level Agencies and Committees

State	State Student Assistance and Loan Agencies	State Board of Vocational Education	State-Level Organization of Private Colleges and Universities	Licensure/Approval Agencies	Voluntary/Statutory Committees for Articulation, Communication, etc. Between Elementary/Secondary and Postsecondary Education
UTAH	State Board of Regents	State Board of Education	none	State Board of Regents	Statewide Committee of Deans of Education; Utah System-wide Education Planning Commission. Liason committee fro members and staffs of State Board of Education and State Board of Regents
VERMONT	Vermont Student Assistance Corporation	State Board of Education	Vermont Foundation of Independent Colleges; Assn. of Vermont Independent Colleges	State Board of Education	
VIRGINIA	Council of Higher Education. State Education Assistance Authority (GSL program)	State Board of Education	Council of Independent Colleges in Virginia	State Council of Higher Education - private degree-granting and out of state institutions; State Dept. of Education - vocational-technical and non-degree granting proprietary institutions	State Advisory Committee on Teacher Education; Committee on Education for Health Professionals and Occupations; Continuing Education Advisory Committee; Admissions an Articulation Advisory Committee

F. State-Level Agencies and Committees

State	State Student Assistance and Loan Agencies	State Board of Vocational Education	State-Level Organization of Private Colleges and Universities	Licensure/Approval Agencies	Voluntary/Statutory Committees for Articulation, Communication, etc. Between Elementary/Secondary and Postsecondary Education
WASHINGTON	Higher Education Coordinating Board	Commission for Vocational Education	Washington Friends of Higher Education and Independent Colleges of Washington	Higher Education Coordinating Board - nonaccredited degree-granting institutions; Commission for Vocational Education - private, nonaccredited vocational schools	Washington Council on High School-College Relations; Intercollege Relations Commission
WEST VIRGINIA	West Virginia Board of Regents	State Board of Education also serves as State Board of Vocational Education	West Virginia Assn. of Private Colleges	Board of Regents for degree-granting institutions; Dept. of Education - non-degree granting vocational-technical and proprietary institutions	Advisory Council of Classified Employees; Advisory Council of Faculty; Advisory Council of Students; Ad Hoc Joint Commissions of State Board of Regents and Education
WISCONSIN	State of Wisconsin Higher Educational Aids Board	State Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education	Wisconsin Assn. of Independent Colleges and Universities	Educational Approval Board - proprietary schools; State Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education - vocational-technical institutions	Council on Financial Aid
WYOMING	Community College Commission	State Board of Education	none	State Dept. of Education	

F. State-Level Agencies and Committees

State	State Student Assistance and Loan Agencies	State Board of Vocational Education	State-Level Organization of Private Colleges and Universities	Licensure/Approval Agencies	Voluntary/Statutory Committees for Articulation, Communication, etc. Between Elementary/Secondary and Postsecondary Education
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	Office of Postsecondary Education, Research and Assistance	District of Columbia Board of Education	See State Structure description	Educational Institution Licensure Commission	

PART II — NARRATIVE PROFILES OF STATE POSTSECONDEARY STRUCTURES

State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Agency

The Commission on Higher Education, the statutory coordinating agency for public higher education, was established in 1969. The commission is composed of 12 members, 10 of whom are appointed by the governor and 1 each by the lieutenant governor and speaker of the house, and all are subject to confirmation by the senate. No more than 2 members can be from any one congressional district and each is charged with representing the state as a whole. Each serves a nine-year term of office. The statutory authority of the commission includes planning, coordination, budget review for individual institutions and recommendations of a consolidated budget and program review for the state's public senior and junior institutions. Program review involves new program approval authority for all 57 public postsecondary institutions. The commission has advisory authority relative to the review of existing programs.

Institutional Governing Boards

The state has 2 multicampus governing boards established by the state constitution with powers delineated by the state legislature -- the Board of Trustees of the University of Alabama for 3 senior institutions and the Board of Trustees of Auburn University for 2 senior institutions. Each of 8 other state universities has a separate governing board, and 1 upper-division college, 15 junior colleges, 6 community colleges and 22 technical colleges or institutes that are governed by the State Board of Education.

Master Planning

The commission has developed a revised strategic planning process that supplants previous efforts at long-range master planning. This strategic planning process involves the development of a coordinated statewide mission statement for all postsecondary institutions and the refinement of the existing process whereby programs are reviewed and approved. Part of this refinement includes an annual survey of all existing institutional programs as measured against their program proposals for the upcoming year and for the next five years. An additional refinement will tie the formal commission approval of new programs to an institution's academic plan as well as to its annual budget request.

State Student Assistance and Loan Agencies

A state student assistance program was established in 1975 and is administered by the commission. The state participates in the federal State Student Incentive Grant (SSIG) program, a state tuition equalization program established in 1978 to provide direct assistance to resident students of certain private institutions in the state. Additionally, legislation was passed in May 1980 authorizing the establishment of a guaranteed student loan program to be administered by the commission. This program became operational in March 1981. The commission also administers the Alabama Student Grant Program, Alabama National Guard Educational Assistance Program, and the Emergency Secondary Education Scholarship Program.

State Board of Vocational Education

The State Board of Education is the State Board of Vocational Education.

State-Level Organization of Private Colleges and Universities

The Council for the Advancement of Private Colleges in Alabama and the Alabama Association of Independent Colleges and Universities serve as state-level organizations representing 19 private colleges and universities within the state.

Licensure/Approval Agencies

The State Department of Education has approval/licensing authority for vocational/technical schools, nondegree-granting proprietary schools and nonaccredited degree-granting institutions.

Review of Out-of-State Institutions

The commission is currently developing policies and procedures involved in the review of out-of-state institutions operating in the state.

ALASKA

STATE STRUCTURE

State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Agency

The Commission on Postsecondary Education was established by statute in 1974 as the coordinating agency for all postsecondary institutions and programs. There are 14 members of the commission: 2 members from the legislature, 2 members from the regents of the University of Alaska, 1 member from the governing body of a private institution, 1 member representing proprietary institutions, 1 member representing the State Board of Education, 1 member representing the State Advisory Council on Community Colleges and 5 members broadly and equitably representative of the general public. The 5 general public members are appointed by the governor with approval of the legislature and the other 9 members are designated by their respective agencies.

The commission's responsibilities include: (1) authority to coordinate the development of comprehensive plans for the orderly, systematic growth of public and private postsecondary education, including community colleges and occupational education, and to submit recommendations on the need for and location of new facilities and programs; (2) advisory services to the governor, the legislature, other state and federal officials and to the governing boards of public and private institutions of higher education; (3) authority to review and comment on the annual budgets and capital outlay requests of the public university and private colleges; (4) to function as state agency for appropriate sections and titles of the Higher Education Act of 1965; and (5) to serve as adjudicator when necessary in consortia agreements. The commission is not a cabinet department and its executive director is appointed by and serves at the pleasure of the commission.

Institutional Governing Boards

The University of Alaska, established in 1917, is the single public institution of higher education in the state. The Board of Regents, constitutionally founded, consists of 11 members appointed by the governor and approved by the legislature, 10 of which serve eight-year terms and 1, a student, serves for two years. The board has statutory authority for all public higher education, including three regional universities.

Master Planning

The Commission on Postsecondary Education is statutorily required to develop a comprehensive statewide plan for coordinated postsecondary education in Alaska.

State Student Assistance and Loan Agencies

The Alaska student loan program, the WICHE student exchange and graduate fellows program and the State Education Incentive Grant program are administered by the Commission on Postsecondary Education.

State Board of Vocational Education

The State Board of Education is the State Board of Vocational Education. The Commission on Postsecondary Education has statutory authority for planning of postsecondary vocational education. The state's regional universities offer vocational education programs under the authority of the Board of Regents.

State-Level Organization of Private Colleges and Universities

Alaska has three private postsecondary institutions and there is no state organization of private institutions.

Licensure/Approval Agencies

The Commission on Postsecondary Education has licensure and approval authority for all institutions of postsecondary education and for approval of all programs and institutions enrolling students receiving veteran's benefits.

Statutory Advisory Committees and/or Task Forces

Although there are no advisory committees to the state-level agency established by statute, the Commission on Postsecondary Education has statutory authority to establish any such committees to advise and assist the commission in carrying out its assigned functions. The standing committees of the commission presently include the executive committee, the committees on student financial aid, institutional authorization and vocational education.

STATE STRUCTURE

State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Agency

There are 2 statewide boards in Arizona for public-supported institutions -- 1 for the universities and 1 for community colleges. The Arizona Board of Regents was created to govern the universities in 1945. The board is composed of 11 members, 8 appointed by the governor with the consent of the state senate, who serve for a one-year term. The governor and state superintendent of public instruction serve as ex officio members. The regents have jurisdiction, control and broad general administrative powers as provided by the state constitution and statutes. Its responsibilities include coordination, planning, budget review and approval and program approval as well as other functions. Although the board is not a formal cabinet department, a close coordinating relationship between the governor's office and the major state government department heads is maintained through frequent planning sessions. The executive director of the Board of Regents represents the universities at these meetings.

The State Board of Directors for Community Colleges is the statutory statewide coordinating board for the 9 public-supported community college districts. The board is composed of 18 members, 15 appointed by the governor and 3 ex officio members. The board has statutory authority for planning, coordination, budget review and recommendations and program approval for the community colleges. The 27 community college campuses operate under 9 community college district governing boards.

Institutional Governing Boards

See State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Agency above.

Master Planning

There is no total statewide master plan for higher education in Arizona. Planning is a major responsibility of each governing board and the Board of Regents. Plans are coordinated with the executive branch and the legislature but are not approved by them.

Planning Commission

The Commission on Postsecondary Education was created by executive order to assume the planning responsibilities under Section 1202 and 1203 of the Education Amendments of 1972 and to administer other assigned programs. The Commission continues in existence. The commission is composed of 14 members appointed by the governor; 4 representative of the general public, 7 representative of public institutions, and 1 representative each from private/nonprofit institutions, proprietary institutions and vocational-technical institutions, and the executive director of the Board of Regents as an ex officio member.

State Student Assistance and Loan Agencies

Legislation has been adopted to permit direct state appropriations for matching federal state student incentive grant funds. These are administered by the Commission on Postsecondary Education.

State Board of Vocational Education

The State Board of Education serves as the State Board of Vocational Education. In Arizona all less-than-baccalaureate programs are under governing boards for institutions of higher education. However, to the extent that any of these are occupational programs offered by institutions designated as area vocational schools, these programs are under the supervision of the State Board of Education.

State-Level Organization of Private Colleges and Universities

The private colleges in Arizona do not have a state-level organization.

Licensure/Approval Agencies

The State Board for Private Postsecondary Education has private authority over vocational-technical and proprietary schools. The board has 7 members appointed by the governor and the superintendent of public instruction ex officio.

ARKANSAS

STATE STRUCTURE

State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Agency

The Arkansas Department of Higher Education, established in 1971, functions as a statutory cabinet department of state government charged with the coordination of postsecondary education in Arkansas. The department replaced the Commission on Coordination of Higher Educational Finance which was established in 1962. The State Board of Higher Education, the coordinating board for the department, is composed of 10 lay members appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate. Each member serves a ten-year term of office. The department has statutory responsibility for planning and coordination for public junior and senior institutions, except in vocational-technical fields which are the responsibility of the Division of Vocational and Technical Education in the Department of Education, and consideration is given to independent and proprietary postsecondary schools within this planning. The department has statutory responsibility for budget review and recommendations and program review and recommendations for the public junior and senior institutions (except in vocational-technical fields). The executive officers of the agency are nominated by the board, confirmed by the governor, and serve at the pleasure of the governor.

Institutional Governing Boards

Arkansas has 6 governing boards for public senior institutions which are constitutional boards with powers delineated in the constitution. The University of Arkansas board, the Southern Arkansas University board, and the Arkansas State University board are responsible for more than one campus and the other boards each govern a single institution. These boards range in number of members from 5 to 10 and all are appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate. The seven community colleges each have local boards consisting of 9 members elected from within the taxing district.

Master Planning

The most recent master plan was completed in 1978. There are no plans for a major update or revision during the 1984-85 fiscal year.

State Student Assistance and Loan Agencies

The Arkansas Department of Higher Education administers the state scholarship program, a federal state student incentive grant program, the Arkansas Governor's Scholars Program, the Emergency Secondary Education Loan Program (Math/Science), and the Teacher and Administration Loan Program. In addition, Arkansas has a state guaranteed loan program under the federal insured loan program.

State Board of Vocational Education

The State Board of Education serves as the State Board for Vocational Education. Legislation passed by the General Assembly in 1981 created two divisions within the Department of Education -- the Division of General Education and the Division of Vocational and Technical Education -- each headed by a director and each reporting directly to the State Board of Education. The Division of Vocational-Technical Education operates 23 postsecondary vocational-technical schools and is responsible for program and budget coordination of all vocational-technical programs at all levels.

State-Level Organization of Private Colleges and Universities

The Arkansas Council of Independent Colleges and Universities serves as the state-level organization for 12 independent colleges and universities.

Licensure/Approval Agencies

The Arkansas Department of Higher Education has licensing and approval responsibility for college credit and degrees granted by out-of-state, private and proprietary institutions. The Department of Education has licensing and approval responsibility for vocational-technical schools and nondegree granting proprietary schools.

CALIFORNIA

STATE STRUCTURE

State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Agency

On April 1, 1974, the California Postsecondary Commission assumed the budget and staff of the Coordinating Council for Higher Education, but the commission's duties and powers were greater than those assigned to its predecessor. The commission is not a regulatory agency or governing board. Rather, it serves as advisor to the legislature, governor and postsecondary institutions concerning major educational policies. It is required to establish a statewide data base with extensive information from all institutions, public and private. The commission has statutory authority to review institutional budgets, to advise on the need for and location of new campuses, and to review all proposals for new programs in the public segments. The commission's primary purpose is to prevent unnecessary duplication and to coordinate efforts among the educational segments. The commission's efforts are directed by its five-year plan which sets out educational goals and statewide issues, particularly those that concern large numbers of colleges, universities and proprietary schools.

The commission is composed of 15 members: 9 members are appointed from the general public: 3 by the governor, 3 by the Senate Rules Committee, and 3 by the Assembly's speaker. The remaining 6 members represent various sectors of education: 1 member from the Board of Regents of the University of California, 1 member from the Board of Trustees of the California State University, 1 member from the Board of Governors of the California Community College, 1 member from the State Board of Education, 1 member from the Council for Private Postsecondary Education, and 1 member appointed by the Governor to represent Independent California Colleges and Universities. California does not have a state office of secretary of education and the commission is not a cabinet department. The executive officer is appointed by the commission and serves at its pleasure.

Institutional Governing Boards

Institutional governing boards in the state include: (1) The Board of Regents of the University of California, exercising constitutional powers over 9 public senior colleges, 3 research laboratories and numerous agricultural extension stations; (2) the Board of Trustees of the California State University and
Colleges, exercising statutory authority over 19 public senior colleges and the consortium; and (3) 70 local community college district Boards of Trustees responsible for governing the 107 public two-year colleges. General direction and leadership is provided at the state level by the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges.

Master Planning

The 1973 California legislature charged the Postsecondary Education Commission with a number of significant responsibilities relating to planning and coordination of all segments of postsecondary education. By statute, the commission is charged with integrating the individual segmental plans into a statewide five-year plan for postsecondary education. The plan is updated annually. Recently, though the Commission has chosen not to publish a "plan" per se but rather planning documents, such as "Prospectus 2000" -- a series on the future and higher education.

State Student Assistance and Loan Agencies

The California Student Aid Commission administers student scholarship and grant programs. The commission has established a state student loan guarantee agency for the federal guaranteed student loan program pursuant to the Education Amendments of 1976. California participates in the federal state student incentive grant program.

State Board of Vocational Education

In California, the State Board of Education has been designated by the Federal Government as the State Board of Vocational Education. Most responsibilities, however, are executed by a Joint Committee on Vocational Education which has equal representation from both the Board of Education and from the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges.

State-Level Organization of Private Colleges and Universities

The Association of Independent California Colleges and Universities (AICCU) represents 61 of the more than 300 independent colleges and universities in the state. All member institutions of the AICCU are regionally accredited and account for eighty percent of their enrollment in accredited independent California institutions.

Licensure/Approval Agencies

The State Department of Education's Office of Private Postsecondary Education, under the authority of the superintendent of public instruction, has approval and licensing authority for both degree-granting and nondegree-granting postsecondary programs, schools, colleges and universities within the state.

Voluntary or Statutory Committees for Articulation, Communication, etc., Between Elementary-Secondary and Postsecondary Education

A voluntary Articulation Conference, with an administrative committee, is composed of secondary school personnel, and representatives of the various segments of postsecondary education and of the Postsecondary Education Commission. In addition to an annual statewide meeting, committees operate in special interest areas throughout the year. Because the State Department of Education has removed its support this Council is virtually moribund.

Related Nongovernmental Organizations With Staffs and Programs -- Representing Both Public and Private Institutions

The California Association of Community Colleges includes both public and independent institutions. However, inasmuch as there are few independent two-year colleges in the state, the association is oriented primarily toward public institutions.

Statutory Advisory Committees and/or Task Forces

A 7-member committee, advisory to the Postsecondary Education Commission and its director, was created by the enabling statute which created the Postsecondary Education Commission. The members include the chief executive officers, or designees of the University of California, the California State University and Colleges, the California Community Colleges; the superintendent of public instruction or his designee, and an executive officer from the independent colleges and universities, and the Council for Private Postsecondary Educational Institutions.

The Educational Roundtable

This group consists of the President of UC, the Chancellor of CSU, the Chancellor of the CCC, the President of the Association of Independent Colleges and Universities, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the Executive Director of the California Postsecondary Education Commission. It is an informal discussion group which meets every four months.

COLORADO

STATE STRUCTURE

State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Agency

The Commission on Higher Education is the statutory agency for planning and coordination of higher education in Colorado. The commission was established in 1965 and its responsibilities were amended in 1970. Reflecting legislative desire for more centralized policy and coordination of the state's public higher education, the existing commission was abolished and reestablished by the 1985 legislature. The commission consists of 9 public members appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate, each four-year terms. Among its responsibilities are to (1) review individual institutional budgets for consistency with state plans and institutional roles, develop percentages of total state allocation for each institution, and present its comments and recommendations to the governor and legislature; (2) review and approve new academic and vocational program proposals, review and recommend to governing boards and the legisture as to costs of existing and proposed nondegree programs, inform governing boards and the legislature of recommended program reduction, elimination or consolidation; (3) defind geographic and programmatic service areas for extension offerings and determine the appropriate level of funding; (4) determine role and mission of each institution to assure coordinated statewide quality and diversity; (5) prescribe uniform standards for development of capitol construction programs, review and approve program plans for capital construction projects or property leasing and recommend capital construction and funding priorities to the legislature, state budget office and governor; (6) determine and establish policy for student residency status for tuition classification; (7) establish enrollment policies, differentiated admission and program standards consistent with institutional roles and missions; (8) develop, establish review criteria, and distribute allocations for institutional quality incentive grants recognizing centers for excellence and advanced technology; (9) establish and enforce student transfer agreements including those resulting from reciprocal interstate exchanges; (10) adopt and implement affirmative action policies for commission, governing boards and institutions; (11) serve as final arbitration for interinstitutional academic dispute resolution; (12) make statistical, programmatic and other higher education studies; (13) pursue foundation and other grants for state programs; and (14) seek cooperation and advice of public and private institutions and governing boards in the state. The executive director is appointed by the commission and approved by the legislature; serves as a member of the governor's cabinet; and is by statute the executive director of the Department of Higher Education. This Department comprises the commission, the state's public institutions of higher education, the State Historical Society, the Council for the Arts and Humanities and the Colorado Student Loan Guarantee Division.

Institutional Governing Boards

Colorado's public institutions of higher education are under the direction of 6 governing boards. The regents of the University of Colorado (the only publicly elected governing board) are responsible for the operations of the university on its four campuses in Boulder, Colorado Springs, Denver (Auraria) and at the Health Sciences Center in Denver. The State Board of Agriculture serves as the governing board for the state's land-grant institution -- Colorado State University -- located in Fort Collins, for the University of Southern Colorado in Pueblo and for Fort Lewis College in Durango. The Colorado School of Mines and the University of Northern Colorado each has its own Board of Trustees. The Trustees of the Consortiums of State Colleges are charged with the governance of 4 institutions: Adams State College in Alamosa, Mesa College in Grand Junction, Metropolitan State College in Denver and Western State College in Gunnison. The 11 institutions comprising the state system of community colleges are under the control of the State Board for Community Colleges and Occupational Education, which also serves as the the state's board for vocational education, and has oversight for much of the programming of the state's 4 local district colleges and 22 area vocational schools. This board also serves as the state approving agency for veterans' programs, and for some 67 private vocational schools authorized to operate at over 70 locations in Colorado. In addition, a Board of Directors of the Auraria Higher Education Center has certain special responsibilities with respect to nonacademic programming at the University of Colorado-Denver, Metropolitan State College and the Community College of Denver-Auraria.

Master Planning

The Commission on Higher Education has responsibility to develop and maintain a comprehensive plan for public higher education in Colorado in consideration of the needs of the state, the role of individual public and private institutions and the state's ability to support higher education. In fulfillment of this responsibility, the commission completed and presented to the legislature in February 1978 a Master Plan for Higher Education entitled, A Plan and a Process for Post-secondary Education in Colorado, 1978-79 Through 1982-83: Access and Quality. A progress report was made to the legislature in 1979 and an updated edition of the plan was issued in February 1980. A new Master Plan for 1983-84 through 1986-87 was published in July 1983.

State Student Assistance and Loan Agencies

The Commission on Higher Education administers the Colorado work-study program and several programs of state-funded grant assistance provided by legislative appropriations for students attending public institutions. The state participates in the federal state student incentive grant program and provides assistance to students attending public, private and private vocational colleges and schools in Colorado through that program. The Colorado Guaranteed Student Loan Program became effective on February 15, 1980. A Colorado Alternative Student Loan Program will be available in Fall 1985.

State Board of Vocational Education

The State Board for Community Colleges and Occupational Education is the

State Board of Vocational Education.

State-Level Organization of Private Colleges and Universities

The regionally accredited private colleges and universities in the state do not have a state-level organization.

Licensure/Approval Agencies

The Commission on Higher Education administers the statute applying to the awarding of degrees by private institutions. No approval or licensing authority is conveyed by the law. Under the provisions of Colorado's Private Vocational School Act of 1975, the State Board for Community Colleges and Occupational Education serves as the approval agency for private vocational schools.

Statutory Advisory Committees and/or Task Forces

The commission's statutory advisory committee is composed of 13 members, 6 of whom represent the legislature; 1 representative of the state faculty; 1 representative of students; and the other 5 members representing educational or other groups at commission discretion. The committee was established for the purpose of suggesting solutions for the problems and needs of higher education and maintaining liaison with the general assembly and the governing boards for state-supported institutions of higher education.

CONNECTICUT

STATE STRUCTURE

State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Agency

Legislation was enacted in 1982 creating the Board of Governors for Higher Education, staffed by a Department of Higher Education, effective March 1, 1983. The Board of Governors consists of 11 lay members, 7 of whom are appointed by the governor and 4 by the political party opposite that of the governor. The initial chairman is appointed by the governor for a two-year term. Thereafter, the board elects its own chairman. Board members serve staggered four-year terms. As the coordinating agency for the public higher education system, the Board of Governors is responsible for statewide planning, budget development and policy-making. It is charged with preparing criteria to govern the merger or closure of institutions; providing for the initiation, consolidation or termination of programs; and evaluating institutional effectiveness. The board also is responsible for preparing annual consolidated operating and capital budgets and for maintaining academic quality through licensure and accreditation of programs and institutions, both public and independent. The commissioner of higher education, who is appointed by the board, is chief executive officer and serves at the board's pleasure.

Institutional Governing Boards

There are 5 statutory governing boards in Connecticut: (1) the Board of Trustees of the University of Connecticut, responsible for the state's land-grant university, medical center and 5 branch campuses; (2) the Board of Trustees of the Connecticut State University responsible for 4 four-year state universities; (3) the Board of Trustees of the Regional Community Colleges responsible for 12 two-year colleges; (4) the Board of Trustees of State Technical Colleges responsible for 5 two-year technical institutions; and (5) the Board for State Academic Awards, a nonteaching institution, which is empowered to certify credits and grant degrees as Charter Oak College.

Master Planning

The Board of Governors is charged to develop a master plan; prepare and update annually five-year operating and facility and capital plans; and implement a special planning process to help resolve serious organizational and operating weaknesses at public institutions. The board also is implementing a comprehensive planning, budgeting and management information system for public higher education by fiscal 1986.

State Student Assistance and Loan Agencies

The Board of Governors, staffed by the Department of Higher Education, serves as the state financial assistance agency. The board administers 8 state-funded student aid programs and participates in the federal state student incentive grant program. A separate agency, the Connecticut Student Loan Foundation, is the state guarantee agency for the Guaranteed Student Loan Program.

State Board of Vocational Education

The State Board of Education serves as the State Board of Vocational Education. The Commissioner of Higher Education serves as an ex officio. The Board of Education also is responsible for special education, vocational and adult education. Some of these interests fall within the coordination and planning jurisdiction of the Board of Governors for Higher Education and there is some sharing of responsibility for less-than-baccalaureate programs. Higher education is represented on the state Sec. 108 Advisory Committee.

State-Level Organization of Private Colleges and Universities

The Connecticut Conference of Independent Colleges serves as the state-level organization for 16 independent colleges and universities within the state.

Licensure/Approval Agencies

The Board of Governors for Higher Education has licensing and program approval authority for public and independent degree-granting institutions of higher education as well as for private postsecondary proprietary vocational or technical schools which qualify for degree-granting status.

Statutory Advisory Committees and/or Task Forces

A mandated 22-member Advisory Committee representing trustees, administrators, faculty and students from both public and independent institutions of higher education assists the Board of Governors in performing its statutory functions. This comittee meets at least twice annually with the board to discuss a mutually agreed upon agenda. Six individuals elected from its membership are able to participate in all board meetings but do not have the right to vote. The Board of Governors has statutory authority to establish advisory committees related to other responsibilities.

DELAWARE

STATE STRUCTURE

State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Agency

The State of Delaware does not have a constitutional or statutory statewide agency for higher education.

Institutional Governing Boards

There are 3 institutional governing boards in the state: (1) The Board of Trustees of the University of Delaware, with statutory responsibility of 1 public senior college; (2) the Board of Trustees of Delaware State College, with statutory responsibility for 1 public senior college; and (3) the Board of Trustees of Delaware Technical and Community Colleges, with statutory authority over 4 public junior colleges (really 1 community college with four campuses).

Master Planning

No master plan has yet been developed.

Postsecondary Education Commission

The Delaware Postsecondary Education Commission, established by executive order in 1974 and revised by executive order in 1977 consists of 14 members: 8 voting members representing the general public and 6 ex officio members — 3 representing public institutions and 1 each representing private, vocational-technical institutions and proprietary institutions. The commission is not a cabinet department and the executive officer is appointed by the commission and serves at its pleasure. The commission conducts planning as a matter of policy for all public senior and junior colleges, public vocational-technical schools and private institutions.

State Student Assistance and Loan Agencies

The Delaware Postsecondary Education Commission serves as the state student aid agency and Delaware participates in the federal state student incentive grant program. Delaware has a state guaranteed loan program also administered by the Commission.

State Board of Vocational Education

The State Board of Education serves as the State Board of Vocational Education. In Delaware all less-than-baccalaureate occupational education programs are supervised by the postsecondary governing boards and no such programs appear to be under the State Board of Education. To the extent that any of the less-than-baccalaureate programs are offered by institutions designated as area vocational schools, these institutions are under the supervision of the state board and responsibility is divided between the governing board and the State Board of Education.

State-Level Organization for Private Colleges and Universities

Delaware has a state-level organization for private institutions within the state. The Delaware Association of Independent Colleges was established in 1977.

Licensure/Approval Agencies

The State Department of Public Instruction serves as approval authority for all private degree-granting institutions and vocational-technical institutions. Proprietary schools (nondegree granting) are approved by the State Board of Education through the Department of Public Instruction.

FLORIDA

STATE STRUCTURE

State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Agency

The chief policy-making and governing body for public education in Florida is the State Board of Education. The board is composed of 7 persons each of whom serves in an ex officio capacity by virtue of the elected office he or she holds -- the governor, secretary of state, state treasurer, attorney general, commissioner of agriculture, state comptroller and commissioner of education -- and has constitutionally defined legal status. The Board serves as a single governing board for all public education in the state and was established in 1885, with amendments to its structure and responsibilities in 1968. The State Board of Education has statutory responsibility for general budgetary review and making consolidated budget recommendations for all public institutions.

Institutional Governing Boards

Under the jurisdiction of the State Board of Education are the Board of Regents of the State University System and the State Board of Community Colleges. The Board of Regents of the State University System was established in 1965, and governs the 9 public senior institutions under statutory authority. The Board of Regents consists of the Commissioner of Education and 12 other members including a full-time student. Members of the Board are appointed by the governor with the approval of the State Board of Education and consent of the Senate. The Board has statutory responsibility for planning, institutional budget review, the systemwide legislative request budget, and program approval for all public senior institutions. The Chancellor, who is the chief executive officer of the Board, is appointed by the Board and serves at the Board's pleasure.

The State Board of Community Colleges was established in 1983 with the necessary powers to exercise responsibility for statewide leadership in overseeing and coordinating the 28 individually governed public community colleges. The Board is comprised of the Commissioner of Education, 1 student, and 11 lay citizens appointed by the Governor, approved by the State Board of Education, and confirmed by the Senate. The Board serves as the director of the Division of Community Colleges and is responsible for establishing and developing rules and policies which will ensure the operation and maintenance of a state community college system in a coordinated, efficient, and effective manner. The Executive Director of the Community College System is appointed by the Board and serves at the Board's pleasure.

State Student Assistance and Loan Agencies

The state student assistance agency administers state programs under the State Department of Education. Florida participates in the federal state student incentive grant program and guaranteed federally insured loan programs.

State Board of Vocational Education

The State Board of Education is the State Board for Vocational Education.

State-Level Organization of Private Colleges and Universities

The Independent Colleges and Universities of Florida, Inc. serves as the state organization for 18 independent accredited colleges and universities within the state.

Licensure/Approval Agencies

The Board of Independent Colleges and Universities within the State Department of Education has approval and licensing authority for private degree-granting institutions. The Board of Independent Postsecondary Vocational, Technical, Trade and Business Schools has approval authority for all vocational-technical schools and proprietary schools within the state.

Voluntary or Statutory Committees for Articulation, Communication, etc., Between Elementary-Secondary and Postsecondary Education

The Commissioner's Committee on Time-Shortened Education has responsibility for coordination, communication and articulation regarding time-shortened programs.

Statutory Advisory Committees and/or Task Forces

The Postsecondary Education Planning Commission, initially created by executive order in 1980 and subsequently given statutory authority, serves as an advisory body to the State Board of Education on all postsecondary education matters. The Commission is composed of 11 members of the general public and 1 full-time student registered at a postsecondary education institution in Florida. Members are appointed by the Governor, approved by the State Board of Education, and subject to confirmation by the Senate.

The major responsibility of the Commission is preparing and updating a master plan for education every five years. Other responsibilities include recommending to the State Board of Education program contracts with independent institutions; advising the State Board regarding the need for and location of new programs and branch campuses of public postsecondary education institutions; reviewing public postsecondary education budget requests for compliance with the State Master Plan; recommending to the Commissioner of Education proposals for support through the Postsecondary Cooperation Trust Fund; and periodically evaluating the State's 28 regional coordinating councils for vocational education, adult general education and community instructional services.

GEORGIA

STATE STRUCTURE

State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Agency

The Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia functions as the single governing board for all public higher education in the state. The board was established in 1931 and the structure and responsibility of the board was made constitutional in 1943. The regents consist of 15 members appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate. All members represent the general public and serve seven-year terms of office. The board has constitutional responsibility for planning and coordination, institutional budget review including recommendations for a consolidated budget and program approval over 16 public junior, 14 senior colleges and 4 university-level institutions. Georgia does not have a state office of secretary of education and the regents do not function as a cabinet department. The executive officer of the board is appointed by and serves at the pleasure of the board.

Institutional Governing boards

See State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Agency above.

Master Planning

The University System completed in 1983, a year-long assessment of instruction, research, and public service needs throughout the state with corresponding projections. This report will serve as a guide for public higher education in the state for the next 10 years.

Licensure/Approval Agencies

The State Department of Education serves as the licensing and approval agency for private degree-granting institutions and vocational-technical programs. Proprietary schools are licensed and approved by the standards section of the department.

State Student Assistance and Loan Agencies

The Georgia Student Finance Commission serves as the state student aid agency and Georgia participates in the federal/state student incentive grant program. There is a state guaranteed loan program under the federal insured loan program.

State Board of Vocational Education

The State Board of Education serves as the State Board of Secondary Vocational Education

State Board of Postsecondary Vocational Education

In 1983, the governor established by executive order a State Board of Postsecondary Vocation Education, and this Board was made statutory in 1986. This 15 member board is appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate. All members represent business, industry, or economic development and serve 5 year terms. The board has statutory responsibility for leadership, management, and operational control of 28 public postsecondary technical institutes.

State-Level Organization of Private Colleges and Universities

The Association of Private Colleges and Universities in Georgia serves as a state organization for 25 private colleges and universities in the state.

HAWAII

STATE STRUCTURE

State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Agency

The Board of Regents of the University of Hawaii, established in 1907, serves as the constitutional governing board for the University of Hawaii, a statewide multi-campus system of 6 community colleges, a complex land-grant university campus, a comprehensive undergraduate campus, and an upper division campus. The board has statutory authority in all areas of system policy, budgeting, programming, evaluating and governance.

Institutional Governing Boards

The University of Hawaii comprises all public higher education in Hawaii.

Master Planning

The University of Hawaii has recently completed a long-range plan for academic and educational development entitled: A Strategy for Academic Quality 1985-1995. The Strategic Plan is a central component of the University's integrated planning system. It sets forth the key dimensions that provide direction for achieving the University's mission over the next 10 years.

State Student Assistance and Loan Agencies

The Board of Regents of the University of Hawaii serves as the student assistance agency for institutions of public higher education. The state participates in the State Student Incentive Grant program. The Guaranteed Student Loan Program is administered by the United Student Aid Funds, Inc.

State Board of Vocational Education

The Board of Regents serves also as the State Board for Vocational Education with the basic responsibility for planning, coordinating and evaluating public vocational education programs at the secondary and postsecondary levels and for requesting and allocating federal funds within the state.

State-Level Organization of Private Colleges and Universities

The Hawaii Association of Independent Colleges and Universities is a state-level organization composed of the state's four private colleges.

Licensure/Approval Agencies

Approval authority for proprietary vocational and technical schools lies with the State Department of Education.

Voluntary or Statutory Committees for Articulation, Communication, etc., Between Elementary-Secondary and Postsecondary Education

The Vocational Education Coordinating Advisory Council coordinates vocational education programs and services at the secondary and postsecondary levels and the State Advisory Council on Vocational and Technical Education assists in planning vocational education programs at both levels.

IDAHO

STATE STRUCTURE

State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Agency

The State Board of Education/Board of Regents of the University of Idaho serves as a single constitutional board for all public education, including elementary, secondary and postsecondary levels. First established in 1890, the board became 1 of 19 executive branch departments established through governmental reorganization on July 1, 1974. The board consists of 8 members, 7 appointed by the governor to five-year terms and the superintendent of public instruction, elected to a four-year term. All appointed members are representative of the general public. The board has the immediate governance of the State Department of Education, the 4 state senior institutions of higher education, the State School for the Deaf and the Blind, vocational education, the Eastern Idaho Vocational-Technical School, vocational rehabilitation, the office of the State Board of Education and the statewide Educational/Public Broadcasting System. It also has responsibility for the state library and the State Historical Society; and general supervision of the public school system and the state's 2 junior colleges. The board has responsibility in all areas of planning and coordination for all senior, junior and vocational-technical public institutions, and conducts planning and coordination as a matter of policy for all private and proprietary institutions. The board is responsible for budget review and recommendations for all agencies and institutions under its supervision, and has statutory responsibility for program approval of senior public institutions.

Idaho does not have a state office of secretary of education and the State Board of Education does not function as a cabinet department. Responsibilities of the board related to the affected institutions or agencies are carried out through its office headed by an executive director, appointed by and serving at the pleasure of the board, who reports directly to the board.

Institutional Governing Boards

See State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Agency above. Junior colleges also are responsible to locally-elected boards of trustees.

Master Planning

Master planning is the responsibility of the State Board of Education.

State Student Assistance and Loan Agencies

The State Board of Education functions as the student assistance agency and Idaho participates in the federal state student incentive grant program. The governor has named a private agency to serve as the state guaranteed loan agency under the federal insured loan program.

State Board for Vocational Education

The State Board of Education is the State Board for Vocational Education.

State-Level Organization of Private Colleges and Universities

Idaho does not have a state-level organization for private colleges and universities.

Licensure/Approval Agencies

The State Department of Education under the Board of Education functions as the licensing and approval agency for vocational-technical and proprietary schools. No approval agency exists for private degree-granting institutions. In 1977, the Board of Education was given statutory authority for maintaining a register of courses and programs offered in Idaho by non-Idaho postsecondary institutions and for establishing operational standards for out-of-state institutions which desire to offer courses or programs in Idaho.

Statutory Advisory Committees and/or Task Forces

The Professional Standards Commission was established to adopt recognized professional codes and standards of ethics, conduct and professional practices that shall be applicable to public school teachers. The Advisory council for Eastern Idaho Vocational-Technical School offers advice and counsel in the organization, establishment and conduct of the school.

ILLINOIS

STATE STRUCTURE

State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Agency

The Board of Higher Education functions as a statutory coordinating board for all postsecondary education within the state. The board was established in 1961 and its structure and responsibilities were amended in 1965, 1967, 1973, 1978 and 1983. The board consists of 16 members: 10 public members appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate, 5 members representing public institution governing and coordinating boards and a student member. All public members serve six-year terms of office. The board has statutory responsibility for planning and coordination of all public universities, community colleges and private institutions. In addition, the agency conducts planning and coordinating activities as a matter of policy for public vocational/technical and proprietary institutions. The board has statutory responsibility for program approval, individual institutional budget review and consolidated budget recommendations for all public senior universities and community colleges. The board also has statutory authority to approve new higher education degree-granting institutions and their degree programs. Illinois does not have a secretary of education, and the coordinating agency does not serve as a cabinet department. The executive officer of the board is appointed by the board and serves at the pleasure of the board.

Institutional Governing Boards

The Illinois Community College Board serves as the planning and coordinating board for 39 public community college districts in the state. There are 4 governing boards for public senior institutions in the state: (1) the Board of Governors of State Colleges and Universities with statutory authority over 3 universities; (2) the Board of Regents of Regency Universities with statutory authority over 3 universities; (3) the Board of Trustees of Southern Illinois University with statutory responsibility for 2 public senior universities; and (4) the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois with statutory responsibility for 2 campuses.

Master Planning

The Board of Higher Education has statutory responsibility for master planning for all of Illinois higher education. The most recent master plan, adopted by the board in 1976, is augmented and updated on a continuous basis as the board adopts new or revised policies.

State Student Assistance and Loan Programs

The Illinois State Scholarship Commission serves as the state's agency for student financial aid. Illinois participates in federal State Student Incentive Grant programs as well as administering the Illinois Guaranteed Loan Program (IGLP) Auxiliary Loans to assist students and parent loans for undergraduate students under the federal insured loan program. The ISSC also administers the Monetary Award Program, a gift assistance program funded with state General Revenue funds.

State Board of Vocational Education

The State Board of Education functions as the State Board of Vocational Education. A joint board committee composed of members of the State Board of Education and the Board of Higher Education has been established as a means for consideration of matters of common concern.

State-Level Organization of Private Colleges and Universities

The Federation of Independent Illinois Colleges and Universities serves as the state-level organization for 52 private institutions.

Licensure/Approval Agencies

The State Board of Education and the Department of Registration and education serve as the approval and licensing agencies for those postsecondary institutions and proprietary schools not covered by the Board of Higher Education.

Voluntary or Statutory Committees for Articulation, Communication, etc., Between Elementary-Secondary and Postsecondary Education

The Joint Education Committee is a statutorily created body composed of 3 members from the Board of Higher Education and 3 from the State Board of Education to improve communication and articulation between the education segments in the state, and to address matters of common concern to both boards.

Statutory Advisory Committees and/or Task Forces

Although the Board of Higher Education has no statutory advisory committees, the board has established standing advisory committees in the areas of faculty, students, nonpublic institutions, proprietary schools and a commission of scholars to advise on the quality of proposed doctoral programs. Special study committees or task forces are convened on a temporary basis as the need arises.

STATE STRUCTURE

State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Agency

The Commission for Higher Education, established in 1971, functions as the statutory coordinating agency for all postsecondary education in the state. The commission has 12 members, representing the general public and appointed by the governor for terms of four years. The commission is charged by statute with four responsibilities: (1) long-range planning for postsecondary education in Indiana, (2) approval of new program requests, (3) review existing programs and (4) review of budget requests and the recommendation to the executive and legislative branches of state government. Indiana does not have an office of secretary of education and the coordinating agency is not a cabinet department. The executive officer of the commission is appointed by the commission and serves at its pleasure.

Institutional Governing Boards

Indiana has 7 public institutional governing boards: (1) Ball State University Board of Trustees with authority over 1 public senior college; (2) Indiana State University Board of Trustees; (3) Indiana Vocational-Technical College Board of Trustees, with authority over 13 vocational institutions in the state; (4) the Board of Trustees of Indiana University for 8 campuses; (5) the Board of Trustees of Purdue University for 4 campuses; (6) the Trustees of Vincennnes University, responsible for a single public junior college; and Trustees of the University of Southern Indiana.

Master Planning

The master plan published by the Indiana Commission for Higher Education in June 1973 contained 59 policy and procedural recommendations.

State Student Assistance and Loan Agencies

The State Student Assistance Commission of Indiana serves as the state student assistance agency and the state participates in the federal state student incentive grant program. Legislation enacted in 1977 reorganized the state agency and authorized it to operate as a loan guarantee agency under the federal Guaranteed Student Loan Program.

State Board of Vocational Education

The State Board of Vocational and Technical Education is the State Board for Vocational Education. Members are appointed as follows: (1) the state superintendent of public instruction (ex officio), (2) the executive officer of the Commission for Higher Education (ex officio), (3) a member of the State Board of Education, (4) a Commission for Higher Education member, (5) a member of a governing board of a secondary vocational institution, (6) a member of a governing board of a postsecondary vocational institution, and (7) one member each representing secondary vocational administration, postsecondary vocational administration, labor, business and agriculture.

State-Level Organization of Private Colleges and Universities

The Independent Colleges and Universities of Indiana, Inc., serves as the organization for 33 private colleges and universities within the state. The Association of Private Schools is a similar type of organization representing the private trade, business and technical schools in Indiana.

Licensure/Approval Agencies

The Indiana Commission on Postsecondary Proprietary Education functions as the statutory licensing and approval authority for proprietary institutions. Legislative action in 1977 clarified the role and responsibilities of this agency.

Related Nongovernmental Organizations With Staffs and Programs — Representing Both Public and Private Institutions

The Indiana Conference of Higher Education represents both the public and private colleges and universities and is a voluntary organization dedicated to the betterment of overall postsecondary education.

Statutory Advisory Committees and/or Task Forces

A Higher Education Council was established by the legislature in 1975, made up of 4 legislators from each house to serve as the liaison between the legislature, the Commission for Higher Education and the state higher education institutions. The council is to establish legislature priorities in higher education, analyze budget information, and review state, federal, and private revenues for the commission's activities. An Ad Hoc Committee assists the commission, in an advisory capacity, on the various federal grant programs administered by the commission. The Research Advisory Council serves in an advisory capacity to the State Board of Vocational Technical Education.

IOWA

STATE STRUCTURE

State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Agency

Iowa has no statutory state-level coordinating and/or governing agency. The Iowa Coordinating Council on Post-High School Education, with a volunteer staff, serves as a voluntary state-wide organization for all postsecondary education, including all merged area schools, independent colleges and universities, public universities and private specialized and proprietary institutions, the state student aid agency and public television.

Institutional Governing Boards

The State Board of Regents, established in 1909, serves as the statutory governing body for all pubic senior higher education in the state. The board is composed of 9 members appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate, all representing the general public and serving six-year terms. The board has statutory governing authority for 3 public senior colleges, including program approval, planning and coordination and review of institutional budgets, including recommendations for a consolidated budget. Merged area schools (13 public community colleges and 2 vocational-technical schools) are under the jurisdiction of the State Board of Public Instruction, and are governed by locally elected boards of directors. The State Board of Public Instruction, which has statutory coordinating authority, has a composition and appointment process similar to the State Board of Regents, as well as similar areas of jurisdiction. However, the regents have statutory responsibility to approve, jointly with the State Board of Public Instruction, the approval standards for merged area schools and participates jointly in annual visitations.

Iowa does not have an office of secretary of education and the agency is not a cabinet department within the state. The executive officer of the Board of Regents is appointed by the board and serves at the pleasure of the board. The state superintendent of public instruction serves at the pleasure of the State Board of Public Instruction.

Master Planning

Information concerning the scope of master planning for all postsecondary education within the state is not available.

State Student Assistance and Loan Agencies

The Iowa College Aid Commission administers the Iowa Tuition Grant Program, the Iowa Vocational-Technical Tuition Grant Program, the State of Iowa Scholarship Program, the Iowa National Guard Benefits Program, the Mathematics/Science Incentive Programs, the Federal State Student Incentive Grant Program, and the federally insured Iowa Guaranteed Student Loan and Iowa PLUS Loan Programs.

State Board of Vocational Education

The State Board of Public Instruction functions as the State Board of Vocational Education and exercises statutory authority over the 15 merged area schools.

State-Level Organization of Private Colleges and Universities

The Iowa Association of Independent Colleges and Universities serves as the state-level organization for 29 private colleges and universities.

Licensure/Approval Agencies

No approval and licensing agency exists for private degree-granting institutions and vocational-technical institutions. The State Board of Public Instruction has been designated as the official approval agency for two-year public postsecondary vocational-technical programs by the Office of Education. The secretary of state's office is responsible for registering all out-of-state institutions offering programs or courses of study in Iowa.

Related Nongovernmental Organization With Staffs and Programs — Representing Both Public and Private Institutions

The Iowa Coordinating Council for Postsecondary High School Education, with a part-time staff, serves as a voluntary statewide organization for all postsecondary education, including all merged area schools, the independent colleges and universities, the public universities and the private specialized and proprietary institutions.

KANSAS

STATE STRUCTURE

State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Agency

The State Board of Regents, established in 1925, functions as the constitutional governing agency for 6 public universities in the state, and the state-supported two-year technical institute in Kansas. The structure and responsibilities of the agency were amended in 1966, 1970 and 1975. The 9 members of the board are appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate, represent the general public and serve four-year terms of office. Community colleges are under individual governing boards that are supervised by the State Board of Education. Designated postsecondary area vocational schools which are not community colleges relate to the State Board of Education. There is one municipal university with its own governing board.

The Board of Regents has statutory responsibility for planning and coordination, institutional budget review including consolidated budget recommendations and program approval for all state senior institutions. The agency does not serve as a cabinet department and the office of secretary of education does not exist at the state level. The executive director of the Board of Regents is appointed by the board and serves at the board's pleasure.

Institutional Governing Boards

See State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Agency above.

Master Planning

Master planning for the universities governed by the regents is accomplished through a small professional staff in the Board of Regents office working with committees of representatives from each of the 7 institutions. This approach to systemwide planning was formalized in 1969 when, with the approval of the regents, the presidents of the 6 universities established the Council of Chief Academic Officers and charged this group with the review of programs at the institutions and the development of a more efficient and effective regents' system in Kansas.

State Student Assistance and Loan Agencies

The Board of Regents serves as the state student assistance agency and the state participates in the federal state student incentive grant program. The Kansas tuition grant program provides grants to approximately one-third of all private college students in the state. Since the fall of 1977 Kansas has had a private foundation, the Higher Education Loan Program of Kansas, Inc., serving as a loan guarantee agency and as a direct lender.

State Board of Vocational Education

The State Board of Education serves as the State Board of Vocational Education.

State-Level Organization of Private Colleges and Universities

The Associated Independent Colleges of Kansas serves as the statewide organization representing 20 private colleges and universities.

Licensure/Approval Agencies

The State Department of Education has approval authority over all vocational-technical and proprietary institutions in the state. The Board of Regents has licensure authority over new in-state degree-granting institutions and registers out-of-state institutions offering courses in Kansas.

Voluntary or Statutory Committees for Articulation, Communication, etc., Between Elementary-Secondary and Postsecondary Education

The Academic Committee of the Board of Regents meets quarterly with the State Board of Education and, although the group generally discusses postsecondary education issues, channels are available for discussion of elementary-secondary and postsecondary concerns.

Statutory Advisory Committees and/or Task Forces

A statutory student advisory committee to the regents was established in 1975. The committee consists of the student body president for each institution and serves in a policy advisory capacity to the Board of Regents.

KENTUCKY

STATE STRUCTURE

State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Agency

The Council on Higher Education, established in 1934 and amended in structure and function in 1966, 1972, 1978, 1980 and 1982, serves as a statutory coordinating agency for Kentucky. The council consists of 18 members, including 17 voting members, representative of the general public, who are appointed by the governor and who serve four-year terms of office. The state superintendent of public instruction serves in a nonvoting ex officio capacity. The presidents of Kentucky's 8 public universities, who were formerly ex officio, nonvoting members, were removed from the council by gubernatorial executive order in July 1980, and formed into an Advisory Conference of Presidents in 1982. The council has statutory authority for comprehensive planning, institutional budget review, consolidated recommendations for state funding of higher education, approval of all degree programs, review and approval of all capital construction and renovation projects exceeding $200,000, and determination of tuition/fee levels and minimum admission requirements at the public institutions. The state has a secretary for education and arts; however, the council is an independent board reporting to the governor, although it is responsive to the legislature. The executive officer of the agency is appointed by the council and serves at its pleasure.

Institutional Governing Boards

There are 8 institutional governing boards for the public institutions in Kentucky. The Board of Trustees of the University of Kentucky governs 14 public community colleges and the senior institution. Each of the other 7 boards governs a single institution: the Board of Trustees of the University of Louisville; the Board of Regents of Eastern Kentucky University; the Board of Regents of Kentucky State University; the Board of Regents of Morehead State University; the Board of Regents of Murray State University; the Board of Regents of Northern Kentucky University; and the Board of Regents of Western Kentucky University.

Master Planning

The Council on Higher Education undertook a comprehensive approach to higher education in October, 1984, and after many hours of careful study and deliberation, 13 public hearings where 300 people of the over 3,000 who attended voiced their opinions, and with an unprecedented level of cooperation within the higher education community, the Council presented to Governor Martha Layne Collins in November, 1985, its first Strategic Plan for Higher Education in Kentucky. The Plan puts forth a series of timely goals for Kentucky and a set of strategies for achievement in the areas of educational attainment and access, academic program excellence, economic development, advocacy and accountability, and resource management. It lays out priorities for funding and calls upon the universities to be full partners in achieving state goals. In developing the Plan, the Council also considered the recommendations of the 1981 Prichard Committee report, In Pursuit of Excellence. This lay group identified critical issues and trends likely to affect higher education in the future and developed broad-based proposals for the direction of Kentucky higher education in the 1980's and 1990's. Also considered by the Council were the results of two studies completed by independent consultants on the management of the institutions in 1982 and on the professional schools in 1983.

A report of systemwide progress, including the contributions of each institution to the advancement of statewide goals, will be published biennially in odd-numbered years in preparation for the legislative budget process and presentation to the Governor of budget recommendations for higher education. The Plan's goals and objectives will be updated as necessary to meet the changing needs of the state.

State Student Assistance and Loan Agencies

The Kentucky Higher Education Assistance Authority functions as the state student assistance agency (governed by a nine-member board of directors). KHEAA administers the State Student Incentive Grant, Kentucky Tuition Grant, Commonwealth Work Study Program, Congressional Teacher Scholarship, Kentucky Distinguished Student Recognition and Scholarship Award, Math/Science Incentive Loan, and Teacher Scholarship Programs. KHEAA also administers the Guaranteed Student Loan and PLUS Loan Programs and Supplemental Loan Programs for students attending eligible postsecondary educational institutions in Kentucky and for residents attending eligible postsecondary institutions out of state. In addition, the Kentucky Higher Education Student Loan Corporation operates a loan referral program for students who cannot obtain a guaranteed student loan from a private lender. The corporation also functions as a secondary market for the purchase of loans made by Kentucky lenders and as a direct lender in the KHEAA PLUS and Supplemental Loan programs.

State Board of Vocational Education

The State Board of Education is the state board of vocational education. Operational responsibility for public postsecondary programs outside colleges and universities lies with the Bureau of Vocational Education, which is within the State Department of Education.

State-Level Organization of Private Colleges and Universities

The Council of Independent Kentucky Colleges and Universities serves as he state-level organization of 6 of the 21 accredited private colleges and universities.

Licensure/Approval Agencies

The Council on Higher Education has the authority for licensing and approval of private degree-granting institutions. The State Department of Education has licensing and approval authority for vocational-technical schools. Proprietary institutions are licensed by the State Board for Proprietary Education.

State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Agency

The Board of Regents serves as the constitutional statewide coordinating agency for public higher education. The board consists of 15 lay members and 1 student member appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate. The 15 lay members represent the general public and serve six-year terms of office. The student member serves a one-year term. The board has constitutional authority for planning and coordination for all public senior and junior institutions of higher education and constitutional responsibility for institutional budget review and recommending a consolidated budget. Proposed and existing degree programs are subject to board approval. The state does not have an office of secretary of education and the agency does not serve as a cabinet department. The executive officer of the board is appointed by the board and serves at the board's pleasure.

Institutional Governing Boards

Three institutional governing boards were created by the 1974 constitution. Each board has 18 members appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate (17 representatives from the general public and 1 student member). The three governing boards are:
(1) the Board of Supervisors of Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, governing 2 public junior colleges, 3 public senior colleges, a law center, a medical center and an agricultural science center; (2) the Board of Supervisors of Southern University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, responsible for 1 public junior college and 2 public senior institutions; and (3) the Board of Trustees for State Colleges and Universities governing 8 public senior institutions and 1 public junior college.

Master Planning

In April 1984, the Board of Regents adopted Excellence in the Eighties: The Master Plan for Higher Education in Louisiana. This plan was the second such plan developed by the Board as constitutionally mandated. The plan focused on several critical issues facing higher education in Louisiana in the 1980's: (a) access, (b) opportunity, (c) quality, (d) diversity, (e) financial support, (f) responsiveness, (g) cooperation, and (h) responsibility.

State Student Assistance and Loan Agencies

The Governor's Special Commission on Education Services serves as the state student assistance agency, and Louisiana participates in the federal state student incentive grant program. Louisiana has a state guaranteed loan program under the federal insured loan program.

State Board of Vocational Education

The State Board of Elementary and Secondary Education is the State Board of Vocational Education.

State-Level Organization of Private Colleges and Universities

The Louisiana Association of Independent Colleges and Universities serves as the state-level organization for 8 private colleges and universities.

Licensure/Approval Agencies

The State Board of Elementary and Secondary Education functions as the approval agency for vocational-technical and proprietary schools. No agency serves as the approval and licensing authority for private degree-granting institutions.

Voluntary or Statutory Committees for Articulation, Communication, etc., Between Elementary-Secondary and Postsecondary Education

The state constitution requires that the Board of Regents and the Board of Elementary and Secondary Education meet jointly at least twice a year to coordinate elementary-secondary and postsecondary education.

MAINE

STATE STRUCTURE

State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Agency

The Board of Trustees of the University of Maine System, established in 1968, is the principal statutory governing agency for public postsecondary education in the state. The board consists of 16 members -- 15 appointed by the governor for seven-year terms and the commissioner of educational cultural services who serves in an ex-officio capacity. The Board of Trustees has statutory responsibility for planning and coordination, institutional budget review and consolidated budget recommendations and program approval for all campuses of the university. Maine does not have an office of secretary of education and the board does not serve as a cabinet department. The executive officer of the board is appointed by the board and serves at the pleasure of the board. Two other institutional governing agencies exist within the state; the Board of Trustees of Maine Maritime Academy responsible for 1 public senior institution and the Board of Trustees for the Vocational/Technical Institutions is responsible for 6 vocational-technical institutes.

Institutional Governing Boards

See State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Agency above.

Master Planning

Information is not available concerning the scope of master planning within the state.

State Student Assistance and Loan Agencies

The State Department of Educational and Cultural Services serves as the state agency for student assistance and Maine participants in the federal state student incentive grant program for private and public institutions. Maine has a state guaranteed loan program under the federal insured loan program.

State Board of Vocational Education

The Board of Trustees for the Vocational/Technical Institutions is the State Board of Vocational Education.

State-Level Organization of Private Colleges and Universities

Maine does not have a state-level organization for private colleges and universities, although all public, private and proprietary institutions are members of the Higher Education Council.

Licensure/Approval Agencies

The State Board of Education and the State Department of Educational and Cultural Services are responsible for recommending to the legislature approval of degree-granting authority for postsecondary education institutions.

Related Nongovernmental Organizations With Staffs and Programs -- Representing Both Public and Private Institutions

The Maine Higher Education Council is a voluntary organization dedicated to improving higher education in the state. Its membership is composed of the presidents or institutional heads of all postsecondary institutions, public, private and proprietary.

STATE STRUCTURE

State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Agency

Legislation was passed in 1976 and signed into law that replaced the Council for Higher Education with the State Board for Higher Education. The board consists of 11 lay voting members, all appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate for five-year terms. Board members are eligible for reappointment, but no member may serve more than two full five-year terms. Legislation passed in 1984 provided for a non-voting student member of the Board; the student member shall be the current chairperson of the Student Advisory Assembly to the Board, and serves a one-year term. The State Board of Higher Education has the following major statutory responsibilities: (1) prepare and annually review a statewide plan for postsecondary education; (2) review operating and capital budgets and capital projects of public institutions and make budget recommendations to the governor and legislature consistent with the statewide plan; (3) prescribe minimum degree requirements for public and private institutions; (4) review and approve new academic programs; (5) administer state funds for private institutions according to the aid to nonpublic institutions of higher education law; and (6) coordinate educational policies with the State Board of Education, the State Public School Agency, through the Educational Coordinating Committee. The Commissioner of Higher Education is the board's chief executive officer and a member of the governor's cabinet. The commissioner is appointed by the board for a four-year term and is eligible for unlimited reappointment.

Institutional Governing Boards

The state system of public higher education consists of 3 major segments. The Board of Regents of the University of Maryland governs the university's campuses. The Board of Trustees of the State Universities and Colleges governs 2 universities and 4 public senior colleges. The State Board for Community Colleges serves as a statutory coordinating agency for 17 community colleges which are governed by local boards. Additionally, St. Mary's College and Morgan State University, both senior public institutions, have their own governing boards.

Master Planning

The State Board for Higher Education is responsible for master planning in the state.

State Student Assistance and Loan Agencies

The State Scholarship Board and the Higher Education Loan Corporation are the state agencies administering student assistance programs. Maryland participates in the federal state student incentive grant program and the state has a state guaranteed loan program under the federal insured loan program.

State Board of Vocational Education

The State Board of Education is the State Board of Vocational Education.

State-Level Organization of Private Colleges and Universities

The Maryland Independent Colleges and University Association represents 17 private colleges and universities in the state.

Licensure/Approval Agencies

The State Board for Higher Education has licensing and approval authority for all private and proprietary institutions of postsecondary education. In addition, this agency has the responsibility as the state approving agency for the Veteran's Administration.

Voluntary or Statutory Committees for Articulation, Communication, etc., Between Elementary-Secondary and Postsecondary Education

The State Board for Higher Education is charged by statute to coordinate educational policies with the State Board of Education through an Educational Coordinating Committee consisting of 3 members of the Board of Education, 3 members of the State Board for Higher Education, the Superintendent of Schools and the Commissioner of Higher Education.

Statutory Advisory Committees and/or Task Forces

A 9-member segmental advisory committee to the State Board for Higher Education is appointed by the governor from nominations submitted by the governing boards of public and private higher education institutions and segments and postsecondary vocational-technical institutions. Committee members serve for a term of two years and are eligible for reappointment, but no member may serve for more than four full two-year terms. There is also a student advisory assembly to the board, consisting of the presidents of each of the campuses student government association, and a faculty advisory committee, with 11 members. In addition, the Maryland Fire-Rescue Education and Training Commission consists of 11 members appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate for four-year terms. The commission meets every two months and develops minimum uniform standards for the education and training of emergency services instructors, users and schools. The commission is required to prepare an annual report on its activities, and its powers and responsibilities are subject to the authority of the Commissioner of Higher Education.

MASSACHUSETTS

STATE STRUCTURE

State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Agency

The Board of Regents of Higher Education is the statutory governing body for all public higher education in Massachusetts. Established in 1980 as a result of a comprehensive, legislative reorganization of higher education governance, the Board of Regents succeeds the Executive Office of Educational Affairs, the Massachusetts Board of Higher Education, the Massachusetts State College Board of Trustees, and the Massachusetts Board of Regional Community Colleges; all of which were eliminated as of March 1, 1981. There are 16 board members appointed by the governor, 15 to five-year terms of office and a student regent serving a one-year term. The executive officer of the Board of Regents is appointed by and serves at the pleasure of the board. The chancellor is the senior executive officer and is responsible for the administration of Board of Regents policy and the overall operation of the 27-institution system.

The board has statutory and contractual authority for the governance of the system, including academic affairs, student services, fiscal control, labor relations, and planning and research. In addition to its responsibilities in the public sector, the Board of Regents is charged with coordination of public and independent higher education endeavors, as well as approval and review of new and expanded degree offerings for 124 public and independent postsecondary institutions throughout the state.

Institutional Governing Boards

Each of the 27 public institutions of higher education has its own board of trustees. Each board of trustees has 11 members. Ten of its members, including 1 alumnus of the institution, are appointed for five-year terms in a manner similar to the Board of Regents. The eleventh member of each board is a student trustee, who is elected by the student body at his/her respective institution, and serves as a full voting member of the board for a one-year term. The boards of trustees are charged with administrative management of the institutions under their control and may exercise any authority delegated them by the Board of Regents.

Master Planning

The board of Regents is statutorily charged with developing a Five-Year Master Plan, updated annually for public higher education. Additionally, the board has responsibility for overall planning and coordination of public and independent postsecondary education.

State Student Assistance and Loan Agencies

The Board of Regents of Higher Education administers the state sponsored scholarship program, the police incentive pay program and serves as the state veterans approving agency under contract with the Veteran's Administration. The state participates in the federal state student incentive grant program. The state has a state guaranteed loan program under the federal insured loan program administered by the Massachusetts Higher Education Assistance Corporation.

State Board of Vocational Education

The Massachusetts Board of Education is the State Board of Vocational Education.

State-Level Organization of Private Colleges and Universities

The Association of Independent Colleges and Universities in Massachusetts serves as the state-level organization for 60 private colleges and universities.

Licensure/Approval Agencies

The Board of Regents of Higher Education has authority over the approval of charter amendments for all private institutions in the state -- proprietary and nonprofit.

Statutory Advisory Committees and/or Task Forces

No advisory committees or task forces are currently mandated by statute.

STATE STRUCTURE

State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Agency

Under the 1963 state constitution, the State Board of Education has responsibility for elementary-secondary education and also serves as the state coordinating agency in postsecondary education. The board's responsibilities include: the coordination of services for public two- and four- year colleges and universities through policy recommendations to the legislature with regard to budgetary and programmatic matters; licensing authority for vocational and proprietary institutions; and character approval and degree reimbursement payment authorization for private degree-granting colleges. The State Board of Education is composed of 8 elected members who serve eight-year terms. It also includes the governor and superintendent of public instruction as ex officio members.

The state does not have an office of secretary of education and the board does not serve as a cabinet department. The executive officer of the board is appointed by the board and serves at the pleasure of the board. The Community College Board is a constitutional advisory body to the State Board of Education. The Higher Education Facilities Commission and Authority serves as the statutory authority to provide for tax-exempt loans to independent nonprofit colleges for facilities acquisition, construction or remodeling.

Institutional Governing Boards

Institutional governing boards within the state include: (1) 10 boards of control or trustees appointed by the governor for four-year public colleges and universities, each responsible for a single institution; (2) the elected Board of Regents of the University of Michigan, a constitutional board governing the 3 branches of the university; and (3) the elected Board of Governors of Wayne State University and the Board of Trustees of Michigan State University, both constitutional boards each responsible for a single public senior institution. The 29 public two-year community colleges each have regionally elected governing boards.

Master Planning

A state plan for higher education was approved in 1969. This document was augmented in the 1970s by State Board of Education topical postsecondary policy position papers on 6 issues. In addition, a complete inventory of all academic programs available at Michigan public and non-public colleges, as well as vocational and proprietary schools is compiled on an annual basis. Periodic topical planning papers are also developed as the need arises.

State Student Assistance and Loan Agencies

The Michigan Higher Education Assistance Authority, administratively attached to the State Board of Education, serves as the state student assistance agency and administers a variety of state-funded student assistance options. Michigan participates in the federal state student incentive grant program and the federal insured loan program. A companion agency, the Michigan Higher Education Student Loan Authority, provides direct loans to students.

State Board of Vocational Education

The State Board of Education serves as the State Board of Vocational Education. With recommendations from the Community College Board, the board approves occupational programs for the 29 public community and junior colleges.

State-Level Organization of Private Colleges and Universities

The Association of Independent Colleges and Universities functions as the state-level organization for most of the independent degree-granting colleges and universities in the state.

Licensure/Approval Agencies

The State Board of Education has licensing authority for nondegree vocational-technical and proprietary institutions within the state. Such institutions outside of Michigan that wish to recruit Michigan students must have their recruiters licensed in a similar manner. The board also approves the charters for private degree-granting institutions.

Voluntary or Statutory Committees for Articulation, Communication, etc., Between Elementary-Secondary and Postsecondary Education

The State Board of Education regularly seeks input from a broad range of advisory committees on matters between the secondary and postsecondary sectors. No present committees are specifically constituted for articulation purposes.

MINNESOTA

STATE STRUCTURE

State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Agency

The Higher Education Coordinating Board serves as the statutory coordinating agency for postsecondary education in Minnesota. The agency was established in 1965 and has been amended several times since its inception. The board consists of 11 members appointed by the governor with the consent of the Senate, all representing the general public and serving six-year terms of office. Eight represent congressional districts and 3 serve at large. The board has statutory authority for planning and coordination for all postsecondary education in the state (public junior, senior, vocational-technical, private and proprietary). In addition, the board has statutory responsibility for budget and program review and monitoring credit transferability. The state does not have an office of secretary of education and the board does not serve as a cabinet department. The executive officer of the agency is elected by the board and serves at the pleasure of the board.

Institutional Governing Boards

There are 4 institutional governing boards in Minnesota: (1) the Board of Regents of the University of Minnesota with constitutional authority for 3 public senior universities and 2 public junior institutions (technical colleges for agricultural-related activities), (2) the State Board for Community Colleges with statutory authority for 18 public community colleges, (3) the State Board of Vocational-Technical Education with statutory authority for 33 vocational institutions and (4) the State University Board with statutory authority for 7 public senior universities.

Master Planning

A comprehensive continuing planning effort is used. Recommendations for state policy are made to the governor and legislature every two years by the Coordinating board.

State Student Assistance and Loan Agencies

The Higher Education Coordinating Board serves as the State Student Assistance Agency. In this capacity it administers 8 programs of financial assistance. The principal programs are the State Scholarship and Grant Programs, the State Guaranteed Student Loan Program, the Student Educational Loan Fund (a supplemental loan program begun in 1985), and the state's work-study program. The board also administers tuition reciprocity programs with Wisconsin, North Dakota and South Dakota.

State-Level Organization of Private Colleges and Universities

There are three organizations representing the private postsecondary education institutions in Minnesota: (1) the Minnesota Private College Council serves as the organization for 17 private colleges and universities in the state; (2) the Consortium of Minnesota Seminary Faculties serves 6 seminaries in the state; and (3) the Minnesota Association of Private Postsecondary Schools represents 35 private postsecondary vocational institutions in Minnesota. In addition, there are over a dozen other private degree-granting institutions in the state which are not affiliated with these organizations.

Licensure/Approval Agencies

The Higher Education Coordinating Board functions as the approval and registration agency for private degree-granting institutions. The State Department of Education functions as the approval and licensing agency for vocational-technical and proprietary schools.

STATE STRUCTURE

State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Agency

The Board of Trustees of State Institutions of Higher Learning, established in 1910 and reorganized in 1944, exercises constitutional governing authority over 8 public institutions in the state. The board consists of 13 members who are appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate and who represent the general public. Twelve of the members serve twelve-year terms, and 1 member serves a four-year term. The board has statutory authority for planning and coordination, institutional budget review and consolidated budget recommendations and program approval for the 8 senior institutions that it governs. The state does not have an office of secretary of education and the board does not serve as a cabinet department. The executive officer of the board is appointed by the board and serves under a four-year contract. The State Board for Community and Junior Colleges functions as a coordinating agency for the state's 15 public junior colleges.

Institutional Governing Boards

See State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Agency above.

Master Planning

Information concerning the scope of master planning for all postsecondary education within the state is unavailable. However, Mission Statements for the 8 universities have been adopted and are available.

State Student Assistance and Loan Agencies

The 1975 Mississippi Legislature created the Mississippi Postsecondary Education Financial Assistance Board to handle the federally insured student loan program. In December 1979, the state student incentive grant program was also placed under the direction of this board. In 1981, the Government of Mississippi named the Board of Trustees to develop a state guarantee agency to replace federally insured student loan lending in Mississippi. The first loan was guaranteed in April 1982 by the Mississippi Guarantee Student Loan Agency. The Board of Trustees is the administrative and fiscal agency for the Mississippi Postsecondary Education Financial Assistance Board. In addition, the Board of Trustees administers the Out-of-State Scholarship Program, the Special Medical Education Loan Program, the Nursing Education Aid Program, the Academic Common Market of the Southern Regional Education Board (SREB), the SREB Program, the Nursing Education Scholarship for Study in Bachelor's Nursing Education, the Summer Math/Science Teacher Retraining, and the Math/Science Teacher Education Scholarship Program. Scholarships are also provided through the Board of Trustees' office for the children of POWs/MIAs and for children of firemen and policemen killed or permanently disabled in the line of duty.

State Board of Vocational Education

The State Board of Education functions as the State Board of Vocational-Technical Education.

State-Level Organization of Private Colleges and Universities

The Mississippi Association of Independent Colleges functions as the state-level organization for 12 private colleges and junior colleges.

Licensure/Approval Agencies

The Commission on College Accreditation functions as the accrediting agency for public and private degree-granting institutions in the state. The State Department of Education serves as the approval and licensing authority for proprietary schools. The Board of Trustees of State Institutions of Higher Learning is the accrediting agency for all nursing education programs.

MISSOURI

STATE STRUCTURE

State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Agency

The Coordinating Board for Higher Education, staffed by the Department of Higher Education, was established in 1974 and functions as the constitutional coordinating agency for postsecondary education in the state. The board has 9 members appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate. All 9 members represent the general public and serve six-year terms of office. The board has statutory responsibility for planning and coordination for public senior, junior, vocational-technical and private institutions; institutional budget review and budget recommendations; and program approval for public senior and junior institutions. The coordinating board is a cabinet-level agency. The executive officer of the board is appointed by the board and serves at its pleasure.

Institutional Governing Boards

Institutional governing boards in the state include: (1) the Board of Curators of the University of Missouri with constitutional authority for 4 campuses; (2) the statutory Board of Curators of Lincoln University; (3) 10 boards of trustees over 10 junior college districts; (4) the boards of regents of state colleges and universities (7 boards) exercising authority over the 7 public senior colleges; and (5) the Board of Regents of Harris-Stowe State College.

Master Planning

One of the established priorities for the Department of Higher Education is the development of procedures and strategies for comprehensive master planning for all postsecondary institutions in Missouri. A comprehensive plan has been developed and planning is a continuous process.

State Student Assistance and Loan Agencies

The Department of Higher Education functions as the state's student assistance agency and Missouri participates in the federal state student incentive grant program. The department continues to service loans made from 1968-1971, and a state guaranteed student loan program was implemented in 1979-1980. In the first three years of operation the loan level is approaching $300 million.

State Board of Vocational Education

The State Board of Education is the State Board of Vocational Education in Missouri.

State-Level Organization of Private Colleges and Universities

The Independent Colleges and Universities of Missouri serves as a state-level organization for 30 private colleges and universities.

Licensure/Approval Agencies

While private degree-granting and proprietary institutions may voluntarily incorporate with the office of Secretary of State, there is no approval authority in Missouri. Legislation has been introduced on several occasions to authorize regulation and licensure of proprietary and degree-granting institutions in Missouri.

Voluntary or Statutory Committees for Articulation, Communication, etc., Between Elementary-Secondary and Postsecondary Education

The Missouri School College Relations Commission is a voluntary organization to develop articulation between the segments.

Related Nongovernmental Organizations With Staffs and Programs — Representing Both Public and Private Institutions

The Missouri Association of Community/Junior Colleges represents all two-year public and private colleges.

Statutory Advisory Committees and/or Task Forces

The Advisory Committee, made up of 18 public and private institutional presidents, meets at least four times a year with the Coordinating Board for Higher Education. The board seeks its advice on any matter and requests studies and reports. The committee makes recommendations on its own initiative as well.

MONTANA

STATE STRUCTURE

State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Agency

The Board of Regents of Higher Education, established and amended with regard to structure and function in 1973, functions as a constitutional governing agency for the Montana University System and has supervisory and coordinating authority over the state's community colleges. The Board of Regents and the Board of Public Education together compose the State Board of Education, a single board for all public education in the state. The Board of Regents consists of 10 members, 7 appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate and 3 members who serve in an ex officio capacity. Of those appointed, there are 6 representing the general public and 1 student. The ex officio members include the commissioner of higher education, the state superintendent of public instruction and the governor. With the exception of the student, all appointed members serve seven-year terms of office. The Board of Regents has constitutional authority for planning and coordination, institutional budget review and making consolidated budget recommendations and program review and approval for public senior institutions, and statutory authority for the same functions with respect to community colleges. The state does not have an office of secretary of education and the agency does not function as a cabinet department. The executive officer of the Board of Regents and the University System, the commissioner of higher education, is appointed by the board and serves at its pleasure.

Institutional Governing Boards

See State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Agency above.

Master Planning

The commissioner of Higher Education conducts master planning for the public sector.

State Student Assistance and Loan Agencies

The office of the commissioner of higher education functions as the state student assistance agency and the state participates in the federal state student incentive grant program. Montana has a state guaranteed loan program under the federal insured loan program.

State-Level Organization of Private Colleges and Universities

There is no formal state-level organization for private colleges and universities in the state.

Licensure/Approval Agencies

The Board of Regents of Higher Education functions as the approval and licensing authority for private degree-granting institutions. Proprietary schools are approved by the State Department of Business Regulation with counsel from an advisory board which includes the superintendent of public instruction and the commissioner of higher education as ex-officio members. The commissioner's approval is required before such institutions may use the designation "college" or "university."

Voluntary or Statutory Committees for Articulation, Communication etc., Between Elementary-Secondary and Postsecondary Education

In addition to the Board of Regents and Board of Public Education sitting together as the State Board of Education, there is a joint curriculum committee for teacher preparation and certification, and a joint long-range planning committee.

Statutory Advisory Committees and/or Task Forces

In Montana there are no longer advisory committees created by statute and each department head is authorized by law to create advisory councils. For example, such councils have been established by the regents for presidents, academic vice presidents, faculty and students, affirmative action, budgets, management information systems, computer coordination and others.

NEBRASKA

STATE STRUCTURE

State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Agency

The Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education was established in March 1976 by the legislature with 12 members, including 6 appointed from the general public. The 6 other members include 1 representative each appointed by and from the university and college governing boards, a representative of the community colleges appointed by the governor, 1 representative each from the independent and proprietary sector appointed by the governor and the state commissioner of education or a representative from the State Board of Education. Legislative Bill 981, 1984, added five alternate members bringing the total number to 17. The coordinating commission is to facilitate communication and coordination among the institutions; to advise, consult and cooperate with other state agencies, the federal government, other states and the institutions; to administer federal and state funds; to conduct studies and research including enrollment projections; and to recommend short-range goals and plans to the postsecondary institutions including private and proprietary. Legislative Bill 981 directed the Commission to establish and monitor a process for program review of public postsecondary institutions, on a five-year cycle. Nebraska does not have a secretary of education and the commission does not serve as a cabinet department. The executive officer is appointed by and serves at the pleasure of the commission.

Institutional Governing Boards

Two constitutional governing boards for public institutions exist in the state: the Board of Regents of the University of Nebraska responsible for 3 public senior colleges including a medical center, and the Board of Trustees of Nebraska State Colleges responsible for 4 public senior institutions. There are 6 technical/community college areas, each governed by a locally elected board of 11 members.

Master Planning

The Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education is responsible for providing for a statewide perspective and emphasis in decision making and planning for postsecondary education.

State Student Assistance and Loan Agencies

The Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education has the responsibility of administering the federal state student incentive grant program.

State Board of Vocational Education

The State Board of Education functions as the State Board of Vocational Education.

State-Level Organization of Private Colleges and Universities

The Nebraska Association of Independent Colleges and Universities functions as the state-level organization for 11 private colleges and universities.

Licensure/Approval Agencies

The State Board of Education has licensing and approval authority for proprietary institutions. The Nebraska Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education has responsibility for new two- and four-year colleges and universities plus authority to approve out-of-state institutions operating within the State of Nebraska.

Voluntary or Statutory Committees for Articulation, Communication etc., Between Elementary-Secondary and Postsecondary Education

The State Accreditation Committee serves as an advisory committee to the State Board of Education for decisions on rules and regulations and articulation between elementary-secondary education and postsecondary education.

STATE STRUCTURE

State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Agency

The Board of Regents of the University of Nevada System, established in 1864, functions as the constitutional governing agency for postsecondary education in the state. The board consists of 9 members elected by the public for six-year terms of office. The board has statutory authority for planning and coordination for public senior, junior and vocational-technical institutions. In addition, the board has statutory responsibility for budget review and consolidated budget recommendations and program approval for senior and junior public institutions. Nevada does not have a state office of secretary of education and the Board of Regents does not function as a cabinet department. The executive officer of the agency is appointed by the board and serves at the pleasure of the board.

Institutional Governing Boards

See State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Agency above.

Master Planning

In 1982 the system published a comprehensive statewide plan for higher education in Nevada to the year 2000. This plan is updated every two years and submitted to the legislature.

Higher Education Commission

The Nevada Higher Education Commission has 12 members appointed by the governor: 9 from the Board of Regents representing the general public as well as public four-year institutions and public community and junior colleges, 1 member representing proprietary institutions, 1 member representing the State Board of Education and 1 member serving as a student representative.

State Student Assistance and Loan Agencies

The University of Nevada System functions as the state student assistance agency, and Nevada participates in the federal state student incentive grant program. The state has a state guaranteed loan program under the federal insured loan program.

State Board of Vocational Education

The State Board of Education serves as the State Board of Vocational Education.

State-Level Organization for Private Colleges and Universities

Nevada Association of Private Schools.

Licensure/Approval Agencies

The Commission on Postsecondary Education serves as the approval and licensing authority for private degree-granting, vocational-technical and proprietary institutions.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

STATE STRUCTURE

State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Board

The Postsecondary Education Commission, established in 1973, functions as the statutory coordinating agency for postsecondary education in the state. The commission is composed of 21 members, 12 appointed by the governor, 4 appointed by others and 5 in an ex officio capacity. The commission has statutory responsibility for planning and coordination for public senior and junior institutions, vocational-technical institutions and proprietary institutions. No postsecondary institution in the state may award a degree without approval by the commission. New Hampshire does not have an office of secretary of education and the Postsecondary Education Commission does not serve as a cabinet department. The executive officer of the commission is appointed by the commission.

Institutional Governing Boards

New Hampshire has 2 institutional governing boards: (1) the Board of Trustees of the University of New Hampshire system with statutory authority for 3 public senior colleges, and (2) the State Board of Vocational-Technical Education with statutory authority for 7 vocational institutions.

Master Planning

A master plan for postsecondary education in New Hampshire was issued in 1973. An on-going master plan was formulated in 1977 and certain sections of it are updated periodically.

State Student Assistance and Loan Agencies

The New Hampshire incentive program providing grants-in-aid for residents is administered by the Postsecondary Education Commission and New Hampshire participates in the federal state student grant program. The state has a state guaranteed loan program administered by the New Hampshire Higher Education Assistance Foundation under the federal insured loan program. The state also has medical, veterinary and optometric capitation and tuition loan programs, and a nursing scholarship program.

State Board of Vocational Education

The State Board of Vocational-Technical Education is the State Board of Vocational Education.

State-Level Organization of Private Colleges and Universities

New Hampshire does not have a state-level organization for private colleges and universities.

Licensure/Approval Agencies

The Postsecondary Education Commission has approval and licensing authority for private and public degree-granting institutions, including the Vocational-Technical Colleges.

Related Nongovernmental Organizations With Staffs and Programs — Representing Both Public and Private Institutions

The New Hampshire College and University Council consists of all four-year public and all but one four-year private degree-granting institutions in the state. Through the council, interinstitutional cooperation is made possible.

STATE STRUCTURE

State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Agency

The Board of Higher Education, established in 1966, is the statutory coordinating agency for postsecondary education in the state. The board consists of 18 members: 9 public members who are citizens appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate, 7 representing the sectors of the higher education institutions and 2 members who serve ex officio. All public board members serve six-year terms of office. The board has statutory responsibility for coordination and planning for public two- and four-year institutions and independent institutions. In addition, the board has statutory responsibility for public institutional budget review, consolidated budget recommendations, program approval for public and certain independent institutions, aid to independent colleges and student financial aid. The chancellor of higher education is the head of the cabinet-level Department of Higher Education and is appointed by the Board of Higher Education with the approval of the governor for a five-year term.

Institutional Governing Boards

There are 31 governing boards for public institutions in the state of New Jersey. The Board of Governors of Rutgers University has statutory authority for that institution which is the public university. The Board of Trustees of the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey has statutory authority for the 3 medical schools, the dental school, the graduate school of biomedical sciences and the school of health-related professions. The Board of Trustees of New Jersey Institute of Technology has statutory authority over that single institution. In addition, there are 19 individual county college boards, 17 governing a single public two-year college each and 2 governing newly-created county community college commissions and 9 state college boards, each governing a single public senior college.

Master Planning

The Board of Higher Education is responsible for overall planning for the entire higher education system of the state. A statewide plan, completed in late 1980 and adopted by the board in April 1981, provided a framework for both state and institutional planning. The individual institutions have submitted their own master plans, the objective of which is the achievement of congruency among the broad state and individual institutional perspectives. The department, also in consultation with the institutions, has been developing strategies for the implementation of selected goals of the plan. In addition, other planning activities not specifically included in the newly adopted plan, are carried out on a continuing basis under the auspices of the Board of Higher Education in such areas as health manpower, the Educational Opportunity Fund, engineering and related technologies, capital construction and fine arts. Other postsecondary planning is in cooperation with the State Department of Education through the statutory Education Coordinating Council composed of the chairman/president of the 2 state boards, 1 citizen member from each, the chancellor of higher education and the commissioner of education. There are no formal requirements to involve groups in planning, but all plans have been developed with formally organized advisory groups from all concerned sectors.

State Student Assistance and Loan Agencies

The Department of Higher Education functions as the state student assistance agency and the state participates in the federal state student incentive grant program. The state has a state guaranteed loan program under the federal guaranteed student loan program.

State Board of Vocational Education

The State Board of Education is the State Board of Vocational Education.

State-Level Organization of Private Colleges and Universities

The Association of Independent Colleges and Universities in New Jersey serves as the statewide voluntary organization representing the 16 major independent colleges and universities.

Licensure/Approval Agencies

The Board of Higher Education functions as the approval and licensing agency for private degree-granting institutions, except 8 institutions established before 1887. The State Department of Education functions as the approval authority for technical-vocational and proprietary institutions. However, any postsecondary proprietary institutions seeking to offer degrees would come under the jurisdiction of the Department of Higher Education.

Voluntary or Statutory Committees for Articulation, Communication, etc., Between Elementary-Secondary and Postsecondary Education

As noted under the section on Master Planning, the statutory Education Coordinating Council functions to coordinate areas of overlap or joint interest between elementary-secondary and postsecondary education.

Related Nongovernmental Organizations With Staffs and Programs — Representing Both Public and Private Institutions

The New Jersey Association of Colleges and Universities, with staff and offices, has a membership representing both the public and private sectors.

Statutory Advisory Committees and/or Task Forces

The New Jersey State College Governing Boards Association and the Council of County Colleges are charged with fostering communication among their respective institutions. These organizations provide guidance, planning and program development in relation to the general policies of the Board of Higher Education; foster diversity of development among their colleges; and in general act as advisors to the board.

NEW MEXICO

STATE STRUCTURE

State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Agency

The Commission on Higher Education, established in 1951, functions as the state coordinating agency for postsecondary education. Its structure and responsibility were amended in 1967 and again in 1973. The commission consists of 13 members, 11 representing the general public and appointed by the governor to serve six-year terms of office, and 2 student members appointed by the governor to serve one-year terms (one as a voting member and the other as an ex officio member). The commission has statutory responsibility for planning and coordination for all sectors of postsecondary education (public senior, junior, vocational-technical, private and proprietary). In addition, the agency has statutory responsibility for budget review and recommendation for public senior and junior institutions and for program approval for new graduate programs in public senior colleges.* The Commission on Higher Education is not a cabinet department and the executive officer of the commission is appointed by and serves at the pleasure of the commission.

Institutional Governing Boards

There are 11 institutional governing boards in the state: the statutory boards of Albuquerque Technical-Vocational Institute, Luna Area Vocational School and Tucumcari Area Vocational School, each for a single vocational institution; and the boards of New Mexico Junior College, San Juan College and Santa Fe Community College, public junior colleges; and the constitutional regents of (1) New Mexico Military Institute and Northern New Mexico Community College, each for a single public junior institution; (2) the University of New Mexico governing 3 public junior institutions, 1 public senior college and medical center; (3) New Mexico Highlands University, Western New Mexico University, and New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology, each with authority over a senior public institution; (4) New Mexico State University governing 4 public junior institutions and a public senior institution; and (5) Eastern New Mexico University governing 2 public junior institutions and 1 public senior college.

Master Planning

A planning effort has recently resulted in the adoption of a five-year plan.

State Student Assistance and Loan Agencies

The New Mexico Educational Assistance Foundation is responsible for state student assistance loan programs and the state participates in the federal state student incentive grant program. The state has a state guaranteed loan program under the federal insured loan program.

*In a sense the 1973 statute gives the board this responsibility for all postsecondary education.

State Board of Vocational Education

The State Board of Education is the State Board of Vocational Education.

State-Level Organization of Private Colleges and Universities

The Council of Independent Colleges and Universities of New Mexico functions as the state-level organization for 3 private colleges and universities.

Licensure/Approval Agencies

The Commission on Higher Education has approval and licensing authority for private and proprietary schools. The State Department of Education has approval authority for public vocational-technical and area vocational schools.

Voluntary or Statutory Committees for Articulation, Communication, etc., Between Elementary-Secondary and Postsecondary Education

The 21-member New Mexico Coordinating Council includes representatives from all segments of education, including elementary-secondary, and serves in an advisory capacity to the Commission on Higher Education.

Statutory Advisory Committee and/or Task Force

See New Mexico Coordinating Council in paragraph above.

NEW YORK

STATE STRUCTURE

State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Agency

The University of the State of New York consists of all elementary, secondary and postsecondary educational institutions which are incorporated in the state and other libraries, museums, institutions, schools, organizations and agencies for education as may be admitted to or incorporated by the university. The term "university" as used here is a broad term encompassing all the institutions offering education in the state. The university is empowered to charter, register and inspect educational institutions; to license and supervise the professional conduct of practitioners in nearly all the professions; to certify teachers and librarians; and to apportion certain state financial assistance to public and private educational institutions.

The Regents of The University of the State of New York, established by the legislature in 1784, are responsible for the general supervision of and setting of policy for all educational activities within the state and preside over the university and the State Education Department. The regents and the university are established under the state constitution, and the 16 regents are elected by the legislature, 1 from each of the state's 12 judicial districts plus 4 elected at large, for terms of 7 years without pay. The chancellor and vice chancellor are elected from among their number by a majority of the regents and the regents have legislative, executive and judicial powers. The regents and the department have authority and responsibility for planning and coordination, degree powers and program approval for all sectors and levels of postsecondary education, including all degree-granting institutions. The president of The University of the State of New York is appointed by the regents and serves at their pleasure. The president serves also as the commissioner of education, the chief executive officer of the State Education Department whose duties are both executive and judicial.

Institutional Governing Boards

There are two statutory public institutional governing boards in the state -- the Board of Trustees of the State University of New York (33 two-year institutions and 31 four-year institutions) and the Board of Trustees of The City University of New York (6 two-year and 13 four-year institutions).

Master Planning

In October 1984, the regents adopted the sixth regents Statewide Plan for the Development of Postsecondary Education. The Statewide Plan, required every four years by law, was developed after consultation with all sectors of higher education, including the State University of New York, The City University of New York, independent and proprietary institutions. The Plan, which stated five goals for postsecondary education: excellence, access, diversity, employment and economic development, and effective use of resources, placed particular emphasis on increasing access to college for those whose financial capabilities are most limited and on maintaining and enhancing the excellence of academic program offerings in the state.

In October of 1986, the regents authorized the 1986 Progress Report on their 1984 Statewide Plan. Based largely on responses by 229 colleges and universities to a structured questionnaire, the 1986 Progress Report offers substantive evidence of progress being made by New York's colleges and universities in advancing the five goals set in their 1984 Statewide Plan. It reveals progress in extension of access to higher education, strengthening of curricula, collaboration by higher education institutions with elementary and secondary education, and interaction with business and industry. It also reveals several areas in which continued attention is needed during the remaining years of the 1984 Statewide Plan.

State Student Assistance and Loan Agencies

The New York State Higher Education Services Corporation serves as the state student assistance agency and New York participates in the federal state student incentive grant program. New York has a state guaranteed loan program under the federal insured loan program.

State Board of Vocational Education

The Regents are considered to be the State Board of Vocational Education, since the federal government empowers them to administer funds and programs under the Vocational Education Act.

State-Level Organization for Private Colleges and Universities

The Commission on Independent Colleges and Universities serves as the state-level organization for 117 private institutions.

Licensure/Approval Agencies

The Regents of the University of the State of New York is the approval and authority agency for all institutions in the state.

Voluntary or Statutory Committees for Articulation, Communication, etc., Between Elementary-Secondary and Postsecondary Education

In addition to internal activities concerning communication and articulation in the State Education Department, many schools and colleges have local or regional articulation programs in operation.

NORTH CAROLINA

STATE STRUCTURE

State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Agency

The Board of Governors of The University of North Carolina was redefined, effective July 1, 1972, in order to foster the development of a well-planned and coordinated system of higher education in North Carolina, to improve the quality of education, to extend its benefits and to encourage an economical use of the state's resources. The board is composed of 32 members, 8 of whom are elected by the legislature every 2 years. Each group of 8 must include a minimum of 1 woman, 1 member of a minority race and 1 member of the party which constitutes the minority in the legislature. All 32 members, serving eight-year terms of office, are deemed members-at-large, charged with the responsibility of serving the best interests of the whole state. The board has statutory authority for planning and developing a coordinated system of higher education including public junior, senior, vocational and technical and private institutions. It also functions as the statutory governing agency for 16 senior public institutions in the state and administers statewide federal or state programs that provide aid to institutions or students of postsecondary education through an agency, except those related exclusively to the Community College System. In addition, the board has statutory authority for program approval and making consolidated budget recommendations for public senior institutions. The chief administrative officer of the university, the president, is elected by the board and serves at the pleasure of the board. North Carolina does not have an office of secretary of education, and the Board of Governors does not serve as a cabinet department but gives advice and recommendations concerning higher education to the governor, the General Assembly, the Advisory Budget Commission and the boards of trustees of the institutions.

The General Assembly at its 1979 session, created the State Board of Community Colleges and provided that, effective January 1, 1981, full authority for the government of the community college system would shift from the State Board of Education to this board. The State Board of Community Colleges consists of 19 members: the lieutenant governor and the state treasurer, serve ex officio; 1 person is appointed by the governor from each of 6 community college trustee association regions, 4 people are appointed by the governor from the state at large; and the General Assembly by joint resolution selects 7 persons from the state at large and the governor appoints these persons to membership on the State Board. The State Board of Community Collegeshas established a State department of Community Colleges and adopts and administers necessary policies, regulations and standards for the establishment and operation of that department. The State Board also elects the state president of the Community College System, who is the chief administrative officer of that department. Provision is made for the staff of the Department of Community Colleges. The State Board now has statutory authority for 26 community colleges, 30 technical colleges and 2 technical institutes.

Institutional Governing Boards

Under the statute creating the Board of Governors, a 12-member board of trustees, with the president of the student government of the institutions as an ex officio member, was provided for each of the 16 senior public institutions. Responsibilities are largely delegated by the Board of Governors. Each community college, technical college and technical institute is governed by a board of trustees consisting of 13 members, with the president of the student government or the chairman of the executive board of the student body of each community college, technical college and technical institute as an ex officio, nonvoting member of the board of trustees of each institution.

Master Planning

In April 1976, the Board of Governors adopted a long-range (1976-1981) plan for The University of North Carolina, based largely on five-year plans submitted by each of the 16 institutions. The university plan defined the academic role of each of the institutions, authorized the planning of requested academic programs, provided for the annual revision of the plan and initiated a systematic review of all current degree programs offered by the constituent institutions.

A second edition of the long-range plan was published in November 1977, extending the planning period to 1977-1982. This edition devoted particular attention to the public services programs of the university. A third edition of the long-range plan was published in December 1978, extending the planning period to 1978-1983. The fourth edition of the plan for the period 1980-1985 was adopted February 13, 1981. The fifth edition of the plan was for the period 1982-1987 was adopted September 9, 1983. The sixth edition of the plan for the period 1984-1989 was adopted October 10, 1985.

The next edition of the long-range plan will again cover five years, 1986-1987 through 1990-1991. The preparation of the planning document will again be a joint endeavor. Each institution, under the direction of the chancellor, will develop and submit proposed amendments to its current five-year plan. The president's staff will be engaged also in university-wide planning, through various special studies and program reviews, and will engage in appropriate consultation with representatives of the Community College System, of the private colleges and universities, and of the State Department of Public Instruction. A comprehensive planning document will be prepared by the president's office for review and consideration by the Board of Governors, after a thorough review of institutional proposals and the completion of the necessary special studies.

After the Board of Governors has amended and adopted the long-range plans, the plan as approved by the Board of Governors will be presented to the governor, the Advisory Budget Commission and the General Assembly in November 1987.

State Student Assistance and Loan Agencies

The North Carolina State Education Assistance Authority functions as the state student assistance agency and North Carolina participates in the federal state student incentive grant program. North Carolina has a state guaranteed loan program under the federal insured loan program.

State Board of Vocational Education

The State Board of Education functions as the State Board of Vocational Education. Its authority concerning postsecondary vocational education, however, within discretionary limits, requires concurrence of the State Board of Community Colleges.

State-Level Organization of Private Colleges and Universities

The North Carolina Association of Independent Colleges and Universities is the state-level voluntary membership organization for 38 private colleges and universities in the state of North Carolina.

Licensure/Approval Agencies

The Board of Governors of The University of North Carolina functions as the agency for licensing nonpublic educational institutions to grant degrees.

NORTH DAKOTA

STATE STRUCTURE

State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Agency

The Board of Higher Education, established in 1939, functions as the constitutional governing agency for 2 public universities, 1 public university two-year branch, 4 public state colleges and 1 two-year public liberal arts and trade-technical institution and as the statutory governing board for 3 two-year institutions. The board consists of 7 members appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate, all 7 representing the general public and serving seven-year terms of office. In 1977 a nonvoting student member was provided by statute. Three candidates are recommended by the state student association for a one-year term. The board conducts planning and coordination activities for public senior and junior institutions and the liberal arts trade-technical institution both as a matter of policy and with constitutional and statutory authority. In addition, the board has statutory program approval authority and statutory responsibility to review institutional budgets and make consolidated budget recommendations for public junior and senior institutions. The state does not have an office of secretary of education and the board does not function as a cabinet department. The commissioner of higher education is appointed by the board and is the chief executive officer of the system of higher education. No separate public institutional governing boards exist in the state.

Institutional Governing Boards

See State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Agency above.

Master Planning

The Board adopts a role and scope statement for the institutions it governs and must approve all programs, budgets, personnel and facilities.

State Student Assistance and Loan Agencies

The North Dakota Student Financial Assistance Program is the state student assistance agency and North Dakota participates in the federal state student incentive grant program. The Bank of North Dakota (a state-owned bank) operates a state guaranteed loan program. The Student Financial Assistance Program also administers

the Tuition Assistance Grant (TAG) Program. TAG is a program of grants, based on need to students attending private, four-year and liberal arts colleges.

State Board of Vocational Education

The State Board of Public School Education serves as the State Board of Vocational Education.

State-Level Organization of Private Colleges and Universities

The North Dakota Council of Independent Colleges functions as a state organization for 2 private colleges in the state.

Licensure/Approval Agencies

The State Board of Vocational Education functions as the approval authority for vocational-technical proprietary institutions and confers with the Commissioner of Higher Education for official approval of academic institutions desiring to offer programs or courses in the state.

Voluntary or Statutory Committees for Articulation, Communication, etc., Between Elementary-Secondary and Postsecondary Education

There are no formal articulation committees; however, by law the Board of Higher Education and the Board of Public School education meet together at least once a year.

STATE STRUCTURE

State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Agency

The Ohio Board of Regents, established in 1963, serves as the statutory coordinating agency in the state. The board consists of 9 members serving nine-year terms of office representing the general public and appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate and 2 ex-officio members (chairperson of house and senate education committees). The board has statutory authority for planning and coordination for private institutions and public senior, community and technical institutions. The board has statutory responsibility to review institutional budgets, review and make recommendations for a consolidated budget and approve programs for public senior and two-year colleges, private colleges and universities and diploma schools of nursing. The state does not have an office of secretary of education and the board does not serve as a cabinet department. The chancellor, executive officer of the board, is appointed by and serves at the pleasure of the board.

Institutional Governing Boards

The statutory institutional governing boards in the state are as follows: the Boards of Trustees of Bowling Green State University, the University of Akron and Wright State University, each governing 1 public branch and 1 senior university; the Boards of Trustees of Central State University, Cleveland State University, the University of Toledo and Youngstown State University, each governing a single senior public institution; the Boards of Trustees of Ohio University and Ohio State University each responsible for 1 senior institution and 5 public branches; the Board of Trustees of Kent State University with 7 public branches and a single public senior institution; the Boards of Trustees of the University of Cincinnati and Miami University each with 2 public branches and a single public senior institution. There are 5 community colleges governed by boards representing the state and county, 16 technical colleges governed by boards representing the state and local school taxing districts and 3 state community colleges with state-appointed boards of trustees. The Medical College of Ohio at Toledo is an independent institution with a separate governing board. There also has been created by statute the Northeastern Ohio Universities College of Medicine with a 9-member board of trustees universities, a member from each board of the participating institutions and a person appointed by each university board.

Master Planning

Central to the statutory responsibility of the Ohio Board of Regents is formulation of "a master plan for higher education in the state, considering the needs of the people, the needs of the state, and the role of individual public and private institutions within the state in fulfilling these needs." The fourth Master Plan for Higher Education, published in September 1982, unlike its predecessors, is a strategic plan - an approach for planning for anticipated changes of this decade. This plan suggests that although the higher education system in Ohio is likely to face continued financial constraints and enrollment uncertainties during the 1980's exciting new opportunities are available for strengthening program quality and for assuming a major role in revitalizing this state's economy. The success with which the changes and the challenges of the next decade are managed will be dependent on sound planning at the local, regional and state levels and on increased collaboration and cooperation among the state's public and private institutions.

State Student Assistance and Loan Agencies

The Board of Regents' student assistance office serves as the state student assistance agency and Ohio participates in the federal state student incentive grant program. The state has a guaranteed loan program under the federal insured loan program administered by the Student Loan Commission.

State Board of Vocational Education

The State Board of Education is the State Board of Vocational Education.

State-Level Organization of Private Colleges and Universities

The Ohio Board of Regents has statutory responsibility for authorization of private, non-profit colleges and universities to operate in Ohio. The Association of Independent Colleges and Universities of Ohio is a voluntary membership organization serving 42 private colleges and universities in the state.

Licensure/Approval Agencies

The Board of Regents has approval and licensing authority for the state's private degree-granting institutions. The Department of Education approves vocational schools and proprietary schools are approved by the Board of School and College Registration.

Related Nongovernmental Organization With Staffs and Programs — Representing Both Public and Private Institutions

The Ohio College Association is a voluntary membership organization representing both public and private institutions. Its primary focus is marketing higher education opportunities in Ohio.

The Inter-University Council is a voluntary membership organization which represents the interests of the state's 13 public universities and one independent medical school.

The Ohio Technical and Community College Association is a voluntary membership organization which represents the interests of the state's 24 public community and technical colleges.

OKLAHOMA

STATE STRUCTURE

State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Agency

The State Regents for Higher Education, established by constitutional amendment in 1941, is the coordinating agency for all postsecondary education in Oklahoma. The membership of the regents is set by the constitution at 9 members, appointed for nine-year overlapping terms by the governor with the consent of the senate, all representing the general public. The regents have constitutional responsibility for prescribing standards, determining the functions and courses of study, granting degrees, setting fees, determining budget needs and making budget allocations to all public institutions of higher education, both senior and junior. In addition, the regents have constitutional authority for planning and coordination of all postsecondary institutions, both public and private. Oklahoma does not have an office of secretary of education and the regents do not function as a cabinet department. The executive officer of the regents is appointed by the regents and serves at their pleasure.

Institutional Governing Boards

Oklahoma's public institutions of higher education are operated by 17 governing boards, 3 of which are constitutional and 2 of which govern more than 1 institution. The constitutional boards are the Board of Regents of the University of Oklahoma, the Board of Regents of Oklahoma Colleges which governs 6 senior institutions and the Board of Regents for the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges which governs Oklahoma State University, 3 public senior colleges and 2 public junior colleges. With the exceptions as noted above, all other public institutions of higher education have separate and independent statutory governing boards.

Master Planning

In July 1980, the State Regents for Higher Education adopted a long-range planning document entitled Oklahoma Higher Education: Planning for the 1980's. This publication addresses the issues likely to be faced by Oklahoma higher education in the decade and provides a mechanism for continuous planning and review, utilizing both state regents' staff and personnel from state system institutions to develop policy recommendations for the regents' consideration. The regents created an Office for Planning and Policy Research within the agency, headed by a senior vice-chancellor with the responsibility of coordinating the planning efforts. Four permanent planning councils on instruction, graduate education and research, extension and public service and finance and budgeting have been formed. Provision was also made for ad hoc groups to address specific problem areas and one such group has been formed, a Task Force on Teacher Education. In September 1985, "Planning for the 1980's, Part II" will be published, in accordance with the continuous planning and review process.

State Student Assistance and Loan Agencies

The State Regents function as the state student assistance agency operating the federal state student incentive grant program through the Oklahoma tuition aid grant program. The State Regents also function as the state guarantee agency for the Oklahoma Guaranteed Student Loan Program and as the fiscal agent for the Oklahoma Student Loan Program.

State Board of Vocational Education

The State Board of Vocational Education is the State Board of Vocational and Technical Education, which is independent of the State Board of Education.

State-Level Organization of Private Colleges and Universities

The Oklahoma Association of Independent Colleges and Universities is the state organization for 15 private colleges and universities.

Licensure/Approval Agencies

The State Regents for Higher Education function as the approval and licensing agency for private degree-granting institutions in the state. The Department of Vocational and Technical Education has approval authority for secondary-level vocational-technical institutions and the Oklahoma Board of Private Schools has approval authority for proprietary institutions.

Related Nongovernmental Organizations With Staffs and Programs — Representing Both Public and Private Institutions

The Higher Education Alumni Council and staff serve representatives from public and private postsecondary education in the state.

OREGON

STATE STRUCTURE

State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Agency

The Office of Educational Policy and Planning, established in 1987 and replacing the Educational Coordinating Commission, serves as the statutory coordinating agency for all of education in the state. With respect to postsecondary education, the office has statutory authority to review all proposed new and existing programs and locations for consistency with statewide policy and program objectives. The office has final authority for approval or disapproval of new publicly operated programs having a significant adverse impact on a program in another segment of education. The office has degree granting authority for certain private and out-of-state institutions. The office also has responsibility to assess the budgetary priorities of the educational segments and to make recommendations to the governor prior to that office holder's action on the budget requests. Oregon does not have an office of secretary of education and the office is not a cabinet department. The executive officer of the office is appointed by the governor and serves at the governors pleasure.

Institutional Governing Boards

There are two institutional governing boards in the state -- the State Board of Education with statutory authority for the supervision and regulation of 13 community colleges and three service districts each of which has its own elected governing board, and the State Board of Higher Education with statutory authority for 8 public senior institutions.

Master Planning

The Office of Educational Policy and Planning has statutory authority to develop, adopt and maintain a comprehensive education plan and related policy objectives, which include statewide educational goals and indicators appropriate for evaluating the effectiveness of all aspects of education from kindergarten through post-graduate programs. The Board of Education and the Board of Higher Education are directed to cooperate with the office in this procedure. The office is also to maintain a central data base, to identify educational needs and expectations, to require each postsecondary governing board to submit a long-range plan and to review and coordinate such plans.

State Student Assistance and Loan Agencies

The Oregon State Scholarship Commission functions as the state student aid agency and Oregon participates in the federal state student incentive grant program. Oregon has a state guaranteed loan program under the federal insured loan program. Oregon has a State Need Grant Program and Cash Awards, distributed on the basis of both need and scholarship.

State Board of Vocational Education

The State Board of Education functions as the State Board of Vocational Education and as the State Board for Community Colleges.

State-Level Organization of Private Colleges and Universities

The Oregon Independent Colleges Association serves as the state organization for 16 private colleges and universities.

Licensure/Approval Agencies

The Office of Educational Policy and Planning has approval and licensing authority for some private degree-granting institutions in Oregon and all out of state public and private colleges and universities offering programs in Oregon. The State Board of Education has approval authority for vocational-technical and proprietary institutions.

PENNSYLVANIA

STATE STRUCTURE

State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Agency

The State Board of Education, created by the General Assembly in 1963, is organized into two councils having members appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate for overlapping terms of six years. Of the board's 21 members, 10 serve as members of the Council of Basic Education and 10 are members of the Council of Higher Education with the chairman of the board serving on both councils. The board, which is a departmental board of the State Department of Education, is representative of the general public as well as the elementary, secondary and postsecondary institutions of education in both the public and private sectors. There is a statutory office of Secretary of Education with the State Department of Education as a cabinet-level agency. The board has statutory authority for planning and coordination for Pennsylvania's postsecondary education sectors currently consisting of the State System of Higher Education with 14 state universities and 3 branch campuses; 4 state-related universities with 25 branch campuses; 14 community colleges; 116 independent colleges and universities, including 9 junior colleges and 12 state-aided institutions; and 62 specialized associate degree-granting institutions, including 1 state school of technology.

The State Board of Education reviews policies, standards, rules and regulations formulated cooperatively by the councils and the Department of Education; adopts board policies and principles and establishes standards governing education in the state; and annually reviews the budget requests of the department and of the educational institutions financed wholly or in part from state appropriations recommending approval or disapproval to the secretary of education, the governor and the legislature. The Secretary of Education annually submits the budget requests for education, with recommendations, to the Secretary of Budget. The Department of Education has limited program approval responsibilities for the various sectors of higher education.

The State System of Higher Education is governed by a Board of Governors with a chancellor as chief executive officer. Subject to the rules and regulations of the State Board of Education, the Board of Governors has broad fiscal, personnel and educational policy control over the institutions of the system.

Institutional Governing Boards

Each university in the State System of Higher Education has a council of trustees which operates in accordance with statute and the rules and regulations adopted by the board of governors. The Board of Trustees of Pennsylvania State University has authority for the university and its 20 branch campuses. The Board of Trustees of the University of Pittsburgh has responsibility for the university and 4 branch campuses. The Boards of Trustees of Temple University, with 1 branch campus, and Lincoln University have authority for their respective institutions. In addition, all other institutions including the community colleges have their own governing boards.

Master Planning

Pennsylvania has developed four master plans. The first in 1966 was concerned with enrollments, programs and finances in the public sector. The 1971 plan included both state-supported and independent institutions, and was problem-oriented with attention directed toward specific issues in higher education. The third plan, approved by the State Board of Education in 1978, was based upon the work of 6 task forces dealing with major issues through 3 graduated planning phases. A fourth plan was adopted in 1986 and launches an on-going series of related studies.

A gubernatorial Commission on the Financing of Higher Education has been charged to review current methods of financing higher education institutions and student financial aid in the state to determine if the best methods were being used to distribute scarce resources to the higher education sectors. The commission delivered its recommendations to the governor in early 1985 and steps have been taken to implement those recommendations.

State Student Assistance and Loan Agencies

The Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency serves the state's central agency for the administration of the following student financial assistance related programs: State Higher Education Grant (Scholarship) Program; State Student Loan Guaranty Program under the federal guaranteed student loan programs; State Institutional Assistance Grants Program; Federal State Student Incentive Grant Program; Statewide Summer College Work-Study Program; Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students; PHEAA HEAL (Health Education Assistance Loan) Program; Pennsylvania Family Partnership Program; SUPPLEMENTAL Loan Program, and Math/Science Programs which include SEA (Scholars in Education Award Program), Loan Forgiveness Program and STEP (Science Teachers Education Program).

State Board of Vocational Education

The State Board of Education functions as the State Board for Vocational Education.

State-Level Organization of Private Colleges and Universities

The Commission for Independent Colleges and Universities of Pennsylvania, a nongovernmental body, serves as the state organization for 78 private colleges and universities.

Licensure/Approval Agencies

The State Department of Education has licensing authority for all postsecondary proprietary institutions. The department also has charter authority and approval over all new postsecondary education degree-granting institutions.

Related Nongovernmental Organizations With Staffs and Programs — Representing Both Public and Private Institutions

The Pennsylvania Association of Colleges and Universities, with 117 members, represent both public and private institutions. The public and private sector is served through cooperative interaction with the 8 autonomous regional coordinating councils for higher education, each of which determines its own pattern of activity. Cooperative interaction also occurs through the Coalition To Improve Education which consists of major basic and higher education associations devoted to improve educational quality in Pennsylvania.

Statutory Advisory Committees and/or Task Forces

The Professional Standards and Practices Commission advises the board in three areas of professional practices: standards for certification of educators, standards of professional practices and procedures of due process with regard to suspension, annulment or revocation of professional certificates.

The Pennsylvania Advisory Council on Vocational Education was created pursuant to the 1968, 1972 and 1976 Vocational Education Amendments. The governor appoints individuals to the council for one-year terms; normally individuals serve for 3 terms. The council advises the State Board of Education on the development of the State Plan and Accountability Report and on policy matters in the administration of the State Plan. The council is also responsible for evaluating vocational programs, services and activities, for publishing the evaluation results and for preparing an annual report. Additionally, the council comments on all occupational programs operated in the state and seeks to enhance or foster coordination of such activities.

State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Agency

The Board of Governors for Higher Education, established in 1981, serves as the statutory governing agency for the Community College of Rhode Island, Rhode Island College and the University of Rhode Island. The Board of Governors consists of 11 members: 8 appointed by the governor to serve on this board, the chairperson of the Board of Regents for Elementary and Secondary Education (also appointed by the governor), and the chairpersons of the senate and house finance committees. Public members serve a three-year term of office; they may be reappointed to a second term. The powers and duties of the board include: higher education information system; master planning; capital development; general supervision over public higher education; consolidated budget recommendation; institutional role determination; and instructional program approval. The executive officer of the board is the commissioner of higher education who is appointed by the board with the approval of the governor and serves at the pleasure of the board. The board maintains an office of higher education. There is a Board of Regents for Elementary and Secondary Education and a Public Telecommunications Authority. Prior to 1981, the responsibilities of this board and authority, together with those of the Board of Governors, were vested in a single Board of Regents for Education.

Institutional Governing Boards

See State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Agency above.

Master Planning

Master planning activities in Rhode Island are among the responsibilities of the Board of Governors for Higher Education. A statement of purposes for postsecondary education in Rhode Island was adopted in 1978. Several master planning activities are continuous: program approvals, coordination of public higher education, refinement of information collection and dissemination and enrollment forecasting.

Postsecondary Education Commission

In July 1974, the governor established, by executive order, the Rhode Island Postsecondary Education Commission. The commission has been designated by the governor as the entity authorized to act in behalf of the state for the purpose of entering into agreements to comply with Section 1203 of the Higher Education Act. The commission is comprised of members of the Board of Governors for Higher Education and representatives of the postsecondary education community in Rhode Island. The commissioner of higher education serves as the chief executive officer.

State Student Assistance and Loan Agencies

Student assistance programs are administered by the Rhode Island Higher Education Assistance Authority. This office serves as the state student assistance agency and is the state guarantor under the federal insured loan program. Rhode Island participates in the federal state student incentive grant program.

State Board of Vocational Education

The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education serves as the State Board of Vocational Education.

Licensure/Approval Agencies

The Board of Governors for Higher Education has approval and licensing authority for private degree-granting institutions and approval authority for proprietary institutions.

SOUTH CAROLINA

STATE STRUCTURE

State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Agency

The Commission on Higher Education was established in 1967 as the statutory coordinating agency for higher education. The General Assembly in 1978 adopted amendments to the enabling legislation, the chief effect of which was to restructure the membership of the commission. Under the amendments, the commission consists of 18 members appointed by the governor, 3 from each of the state's congressional districts. Of these, 2 from each district are appointed with the advice and consent of the legislative delegations within the district, and 1 from each district is appointed on nomination by the legislative delegations within the district. Terms of office are four years, and no member may serve more than two consecutive terms. The chairman is elected for one-year terms by the members, and may not serve as chairman more than four consecutive years.

Other amendments adopted in 1978 required the commission to submit to the General Assembly within one year a master plan for higher education; add to the commission's responsibility to approve new programs in public institutions the authority to recommend to any of the public institutions' governing boards the termination of an existing program; and require the commission to review, modify as necessary and present to the General Assembly appropriations requests from the State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education in the same manner as required for other institutions. The executive officer of the commission is appointed by and serves at the pleasure of the commission. South Carolina government is not organized into cabinet-level departments, and there is no office of secretary of education.

Institutional Governing Boards

The 8 institutional governing boards include boards of trustees for Clemson University, the Medical University, South Carolina State College and Winthrop College and the Board of Visitors for the Citadel, each governing a single institution, the Board of Trustees of the University of South Carolina which governs 4 senior and 5 two-year branches, the State College Board of Trustees which governs 3 senior institutions and the State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education which governs 16 two-year technical education institutions.

Master Planning

The 1978 amendments require the commission to prepare and maintain a master plan for all postsecondary education. The plan was approved by the General Assembly on April 2, 1980, and must be reviewed annually by the commission.

State Student Assistance and Loan Agencies

A Higher Education Tuition Grants Committee, consisting of 8 representatives of private nonprofit postsecondary institutions and 2 legislators serving ex officio, administers a state-supported grant program for students at private institutions. The committee also administers the state's participation in the federal state student incentive grant program. Members of the State Budget and Control Board function as the State Education Assistance Authority to administer funds made available for student loans through the sale of revenue bonds. The authority contracts with the South Carolina Student Loan Corporation, a state-chartered lending agency privately established for the purpose of administering the program.

State Board of Vocational Education

The State Board of Education is designated the State Board of Vocational Education and as such governs 55 vocational education centers. Vocational-occupational education programs are also conducted by the 16 technical educational institutions and by many junior and senior public and private colleges. Coordination by the State Board of Vocational Education with the commission is voluntary.

State-Level Organization of Private Colleges and Universities

The South Carolina College Council functions as the organization for the private colleges and universities in the state. The South Carolina College Foundation, originally organized as a fund-raising organization, consists of a portion of the members of the council.

Licensure/Approval Agencies

The General Assembly in 1977 adopted legislation requiring state licensure of private degree-granting institutions established in the state since 1953, except for theological schools and requiring the commission to executive the licensing authority. The legislation also requires licensure of in-state offerings by public or independent institutions located elsewhere. The State Board of Education retains authority to license proprietary institutions which do not award degrees (associate or higher) and to carry out approval functions required by the Veterans Administration.

Statutory Advisory Committees and/or Task Forces

An advisory council of public college and university presidents and an advisory council of private college presidents were created by the 1967 act, as amended, to meet with and submit recommendations to the Commission on Higher Education. Both councils are involved in the comprehensive planning conducted by the commission.

SOUTH DAKOTA

STATE STRUCTURE

State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Agency

In 1973, under executive order, a cabinet department of education and cultural affairs for all public education was established. The department is headed by a secretary of education and cultural affairs who is appointed by and serves at the pleasure of the governor. The department includes 3 education divisions: elementary and secondary education, vocational-technical education and higher education; and the Division of Cultural Affairs. Cultural Affairs includes the Office of Fine Arts, the Office of Educational Television, the State Library and the Office of Cultural Preservation. The secretary is responsible for planning, coordination and budget review and for making recommendations to the governor for budgets for all the education divisions. In the 1979 legislative session an executive order was issued placing personnel in elementary-secondary education and vocational education under the control of the secretary of education and cultural affairs.

The Board of Regents serves as the constitutional governing body for the 6 public colleges and universities, a school for the deaf and a school for the visually handicapped. The board was expanded by statute to include 9 voting members and 1 student representative appointed by the governor with senate confirmation to serve six-year terms of office (the student serves for two years). There are no public junior colleges in the state. The executive officer of the Board of Regents is appointed by and serves at the board's pleasure.

Institutional Governing Boards

See State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Agency above.

Master Planning

The Planning Bureau, a cabinet-level agency is responsible for developing long-range plans for all of state government in South Dakota. A planning commission, an advisory board to the secretary of education and cultural affairs, coordinates the plans for the divisions under its jurisdiction. It also attempts to coordinate the private and proprietary plans with those of the public sector. Each public institution participates in the planning at all stages of development.

State Student Assistance and Loan Agencies

The Office of the Secretary of Education and Cultural Affairs serves as the state student assistance agency. The South Dakota Education Assistance Corporation has been granted the right to administer the guaranteed student loan program for the state of South Dakota.

State Board of Vocational Education

The State Board of Vocational Education comprises 1 of the 4 divisions within the Department of Education and Cultural Affairs. It includes both secondary and postsecondary vocational education.

State-Level Organization of Private Colleges and Universities

The South Dakota Association of Private Colleges serves as a state organization for 7 private colleges and universities in the state.

Licensure/Approval Agencies

The postsecondary regulatory authority is granted to the Secretary of Education and Cultural Affairs with licensing and approval authority for postsecondary educational institutions.

Voluntary or Statutory Committees for Articulation, Communication, etc., Between Elementary-Secondary and Postsecondary Education

The South Dakota Post High School Coordinating Council is a voluntary organization with a full-time executive secretary to coordinate and articulate activities of the secondary schools and the postsecondary sector of all types.

TENNESSEE

STATE STRUCTURE

State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Agency

The Higher Education Commission was created by the General Assembly in 1967 to serve as the statutory coordinating agency for postsecondary education in Tennessee. The THEC consists of 9 members representative of the general public, appointed by the Governor for a nine-year term of office. Also the Executive Director of the State Board of Education serves as an ex officio member. The THEC has statutory responsibility for planning and coordination for public technical institutes, community colleges, and senior universities and conducts planning and coordination activities as a matter of policy for those institutions as well as for private institutions. As a matter of policy, and with statutory authority, the THEC reviews institutional budget and makes budget recommendations for public technical institutes, community colleges, and senior universities as well as the system of 26 non-degree granting state area vocational-technical schools. In addition, the THEC has statutory authority to approve new degree programs for public technical institutes, community colleges, and senior universities. Tennessee does not have an office of secretary of education and the THEC does not serve as a cabinet department. The executive officer of the THEC is appointed by the THEC and serves at the pleasure of the THEC.

Institutional Governing Boards

There are 2 public institutional governing boards in the state: (1) the Board of Regents of the State University and Community College System which exercises statutory responsibility for 6 senior institutions, 10 community colleges, 4 technical institutes, and 26 non-degree granting area vocational-technical schools and (2) the Board of Trustees of the University of Tennessee which exercises statutory authority for 4 senior institutions as well as statewide units of extension and public service.

Master Planning

The THEC is currently developing a new master plan to reflect the current status of state higher education as well as future prospects. Each of the governing boards has revised its own role and scope statements as well as those of its institutions. The master plan is expected to be published in the spring of 1987 and available for distribution at that time.

State Student Assistance and Loan Agencies

The Tennessee Student Assistance Corporation functions as the state agency for participation in all state and federal student aid programs. The TSAC serves as a guarantor for the federal GSL and PLUS programs. Effective January 1, 1985, Cybernatics and Systems, Inc. has been contracted to process GSL and PLUS programs.

State Board of Vocational Education

The State Board of Education (K-12) is the State Board for Vocational Education.

State-Level Organization of Private Colleges and Universities

The Tennessee Council of Private Colleges serves as the organization for 38 private colleges and universities in the state and is recognized in the revised master plan.

Licensure/Approval Agencies

The Tennessee Higher Education Commission has approval and licensing authority of all postsecondary institutions operating in Tennessee. Institutions are authorized under the standards established by the Postsecondary Institutional Authorization Act of 1975 and must submit annual request for reauthorization. The scope of the Act includes both institutions based primarily in Tennessee as well as out-of-state institutions offering programs or courses in Tennessee.

Voluntary or Statutory Committees for Articulation, Communication, etc., Between Elementary-Secondary and Postsecondary Education

The Tennessee Vocational-Technical Coordination Task Force was formed by the Tennessee Higher Education Commission to meet statutory coordination responsibilities and to enhance articulation between secondary and postsecondary education.

TEXAS

STATE STRUCTURE

State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Agency

The Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board was established in 1987 and replacing The Coordinating Board, Texas College and University System, serves as the statutory coordinating agency for postsecondary education in the state. Under law, the board has responsibility for central control and coordination of all public institutions of higher education in the state. The Board is composed of 18 members representative of the general public who are appointed by the governor with seante confirmation for six-year overlapping terms. The board has statutory responsibility for approving or disapproving all degree programs and off-campus activities for public junior and senior colleges and universities. In the area of financial planning the board is directed to designate formulas for the use of the governor and Legislative Budget Board in their recommendations of legislative appropriations needed to finance public institutions of higher education the board is responsible for authorizing elections to create public junior college districts and the adoption of standards for the operation of public junior colleges. The board also approves or disapproves most major new construction and repair and rehabilitation at public institutions. Texas does not have an office of secretary of education and the board does not function as a cabinet department. The executive officer of the board is appointed by the board and serves at its pleasure.

Institutional Governing Boards

There are now 48 public junior college districts in the state. There are 15 statutory governing boards for senior institutions, 10 of which have responsibility for more than 1 institution and 5 for a single institution. Boards responsible for more than 1 institution and the number of institutions they govern are: (1) the University of Texas System -- 4 universities, 3 upper-level institutions, 3 health science centers, 1 medical branch and other research units; (2) Texas A&M University System -- 3 senior institutions, 1 medical school and 1 college of marine resources; (3) University System of South Texas -- 1 university and 2 upper-level institutions; (4) Texas Tech University -- 1 university and 1 health science center; (5) Texas State University System -- 4 universities and 1 upper-level center; (6) Lamar University -- 1 university and 2 lower-division centers; (7) East Texas State University -- 1 university and 1 upper-level center; (8) University of Houston System -- 2 universities and 2 upper-level institutions; (9) North Texas State University -- 1 university and 1 medical school; and (10) Pan American University -- 1 university and 1 upper-level institution. The boards of the following universities govern single institutions: , Texas Southern, Midwestern State, Texas Woman's, West Texas State and Stephen F. Austin State Universities.

Master Planning

Informing the Future: A Plan for Higher Education for the Eighties, published by the Coordinating Board in 1981, contains recommendations to the governor and legislature for their consideration in higher education planning for the next decade. The Coordinating Board's original plan for higher education development, Challenge for Excellence, was published in 1968. A 1975 revision evaluated development in Texas postsecondary education since that time and projected needs to 1980. Texas Higher Education in Transition, published in 1978, contained further recommendations for higher education.

State Student Assistance and Loan Agencies

The Student Services Division of the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board serves as the state student assistance agency and the state participates in the federal state student incentive grant program. The state has a state guaranteed loan program under the federal insured loan program.

State Board of Vocational Education

The State Board of Education functions ex officio as the State Board of Vocational Education. The Coordinating Board has responsibility for administration and funding of programs relating to vocational-technical education in Texas' public community colleges, Texas Sate Technical Institute and other public postsecondary institutions. The Advisory Council for Technical-Vocational Education, with 13 citizen members, has wide-ranging advisory responsibilities including evaluation of programs, recommendations for the creation of new programs and curricula or improvement of existing efforts and recommendation of methods of funding vocational-technical programs.

State-Level Organization of Private Colleges and Universities

The Independent Colleges and Universities of Texas, Inc., serves as the state organization for 40 private colleges and universities.

Licensure/Approval Agencies

The Texas Education Agency has approval authority for vocational-technical and proprietary institutions. The Coordinating Board, Texas College and University System, has approval and licensing authority for certain private degree-granting institutions.

Voluntary or Statutory Committees for Articulation, Communication, etc., Between Elementary-Secondary and Postsecondary Education

The Advisory Council, a statutory body, is composed of 13 members including educators and administrators of vocational-technical education programs at the secondary and postsecondary level. The council makes recommendations for statewide coordination of vocational-technical education at public secondary and postsecondary institutions.

A task force on high school/college articulation was established by the Coordinating Board early in 1982 to propose cooperative studies and projects between schools and colleges, assist in the dissemination of information and serve as a link to agencies dealing with similar issues in other states.

To enhance cooperation between the Coordinating Board and the State Board of Education (which has oversight for public education K-12), a joint committee also was created by the two agencies to explore issues of mutual interest, including possible cooperative supply-demand studies and other research efforts.

UTAH

STATE STRUCTURE

State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Agency

The State Board of Regents, established in 1969 and amended in structure and responsibility in 1974, has statutory governing authority for a total of 9 public institutions: 4 senior, 3 junior and 2 vocational-technical. The board is composed of 16 members, 15 representing the general public and appointed by the governor with senate confirmation for six-year terms of office. The 16th member, a student, is one of three nominated by the Statewide Council of Student Body Officers and appointed by the governor serving a one-year term. The Board of Regents has statutory authority for coordinating and planning for all segments of postsecondary education (public junior and senior, vocational-technical, private and proprietary). In addition, the regents have program approval authority and authority to review institutional budgets and review and make consolidated budget recommendations for public senior and junior institutions. The state does not have an office of secretary of state and the Board of Regents is not a cabinet department. The executive officer of the board is appointed by the board and serves at the pleasure of the board.

Institutional Governing Boards

Utah does not have individual institutional governing boards, but has institutional councils, appointed by the governor with senate consent. The institutional councils have specific statutory authority, but derive their principal campus governance powers by delegation from the Board of Regents. The Utah system therefore combines central policy governance with the institutional councils which approve actions of presidents appointed by the regents under powers delegated by the regents.

Master Planning

The regents periodically establish master planning task forces to address major planning issues.

State Student Assistance and Loan Agencies

The State Board of Regents serves as the state student assistance agency and the state participates in the federal state student incentive grant program. The state does have a state guaranteed loan program under the federal insured loan program.

State Board of Vocational Education

The State Board of Education is the State Board of Vocational Education. Less-than-baccalaureate occupational education programs exist in the area vocational schools under the jurisdiction of the State Board of Education.

State-Level Organization of Private Colleges and Universities

Utah does not have a state-level organization for private colleges and universities. The regents do have the obligation of seeking the cooperation of the private institutions.

Licensure/Approval Agencies

The State Board of Regents has approval authority for all degree programs offered in the 9 public institutions. No approval and licensing agency exists for private degree-granting and proprietary schools. Non-accredited proprietary schools are required to register with the Board of Regents.

Voluntary or Statutory Committees for Articulation, Communication, etc., Between Elementary-Secondary and Postsecondary Education

The Liaison Committee, composed of representatives of the membership and staffs of the State Board of Education and the State Board of Regents meets monthly.

The deans of education at the postsecondary institutions serve on a statewide committee to articulate education curricula and also to interrelate with elementary-secondary and postsecondary articulation. In addition, a Utah System-Wide Education Planning Commission has worked to address long-range planning issues for Utah public education, K-12 through graduate school. A vocational education master planning steering committee has been established in cooperation with the State Board of Education to plan for vocational-technical education in the state.

VIRGINIA

STATE STRUCTURE

State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Agency

The State Council of Higher Education, established in 1956 and amended in structure and responsibility in 1974, serves as the statutory coordinating agency in the state. The Council consists of 11 members appointed by the governor with confirmation by the legislature. All members represent the general public and serve four-year terms of office. The Council has statutory responsibility for planning and coordination and program approval for public senior and junior institutions. The Council has responsibility for the development of all budget guidelines and formulas. In addition, the Council reviews institutional budgets and makes budget recommendations for all public institutions. It also administers a number of higher education programs, including several pertaining to affirmative action, and conducts numerous studies at the request of the Governor and the General Assembly. Virginia has a statutory office of Secretary of Education established in 1972. The State Council of Higher Education is not a cabinet department and the executive officer of the Council is appointed by and serves at the pleasure of the Council.

Institutional Governing Boards

The State Board for Community Colleges has statutory authority for 23 public junior colleges under the coordination of the Council. There are 14 other institutional governing boards in the state. The statutory boards are the Board of Visitors of Christopher Newport College, George Mason University, Longwood College, James Madison University, Mary Washington College, Old Dominion University, Radford University, Virginia State University, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, and Virginia State University, each have governing boards for single senior institutions. The Board of Visitors of the College of William and Mary has constitutional governing authority for 1 senior and 1 junior public institution. The Board of Visitors of the University of Virginia has statutory authority for 2 senior public institutions.

Master Planning

The council is statutorily charged with the responsibility for master planning. The first master plan was published in 1974 and updated in 1977, 1979, 1981 and 1983. Its most recent edition was published in March 1986 (for 1985).

State Student Assistance and Loan Agencies

The Council on Higher Education serves as the principal state student assistance agency and the state participates in the federal State Student Incentive Grant Program. Virginia has a state guaranteed loan program administered by the State Education Assistance Authority. The state also has a direct-loan program administered by the Virginia Education Loan Authority.

State Board of Vocational Education

The State Board of Education is the State Board of Vocational Education. All less-than-baccalaureate occupational programs, including the area vocational schools designated as postsecondary, are within the planning and coordinating jurisdiction of the State Board of Education, the State Board for Community Colleges and the Council of Higher Education.

State-Level Organization of Private Colleges and Universities

The Council of Independent Colleges in Virginia serves as the organization (non-state) representing 34 private institutions in the state. The Council of Higher Education is statutorily charged with providing advisory services to the private institutions and with maintaining a Private College Advisory Board.

Licensure/Approval Agencies

The State Council of Higher Education serves as the licensing and approval agency for private degree-granting institutions and for out-of-state institutions which operate in Virginia. The State Department of Education serves as the approval authority for vocational-technical and proprietary institutions which do not offer degrees.

Voluntary or Statutory Committees for Articulation, Communication, etc., Between Elementary-Secondary and Postsecondary Education

The State Advisory Committee on Teacher Education is made up of representatives from the State Department of Education, State Council of Higher Education, colleges, public schools and private citizens. The The Admissions and Articulation Committee is composed of deans and directors of admissions of the two and four-year institutions.

Statutory Advisory Committees and/or Task Forces

The Education for Health Professions and Occupations Board, appointed by the Governor, makes recommendations to the State Council of Higher Education regarding adequate and coordinated educational programs for health-care personnel and conducts studies of educational needs in nursing and allied health professions. The Continuing Education Advisory Committee was established to assist the Council in coordinating institutions off-campus programs, and the Private College Advisory Board was established to provide a communications link to private colleges. The Postsecondary Education Advisory Committee provides the Council with continuous advice and opinions from all segments of Virginia's postsecondary education community.

STATE STRUCTURE

State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Agency

There is no statutory or constitutional statewide postsecondary coordinating or planning agency in Vermont.

Institutional Governing Boards

Two institutional governing agencies exist in the state: (1) the Board of Trustees of the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College, which exercises statutory authority for that single institution; and (2) the Board of Trustees of the Vermont State Colleges, which exercises statutory authority for 3 senior colleges, a single two-year technical college and a statewide open noncampus community college. Each governing board submits budgets for its institutions to the governor for consideration. Recommendations on these budgets are submitted to the General Assembly, which makes appropriations for their support as it sees fit.

Master Planning

State planning is being conducted in stages. The first stage, the adoption of state goals for postsecondary education, has been completed. Providing students access to postsecondary education has been selected as the highest priority concern. A higher education funding study has been completed which analyzes and makes recommendations on higher education policy goals and operating principles to guide future funding decisions. Organization of regional councils to meet needs for adult postsecondary education has been recommended.

Planning Commission

The Vermont Higher Education Planning Commission was established by the governor as the postsecondary education commission for the state. The planning commission conducts planning and coordination as a matter of policy for all levels of postsecondary education (public senior and junior, vocational-technical, proprietary and private institutions). The commission consists of 15 members: 6 represent the general public without institutional affiliations; 1 member representing each house of the General Assembly; 5 represent public institutions and agencies, ex officio, including the president of the state university, the chancellor of the state colleges system, the director of the student assistance agency, the director of the state advisory council on vocational education and the commissioner of the state department of education; 2 represent private nonprofit institutions.

State Student Assistance and Loan Agencies

The Vermont Student Assistance Corporation is the state student assistance agency and participates in the federal state student incentive grant program. It has a federally-assisted guaranteed loan program.

State Board of Vocational Education

The State Board of Education is the State Board of Vocational Education. All less-than-baccalaureate postsecondary occupational education programs fall under governing boards for institutions of higher education except for 3 schools for licensed practical nurses which are operated by the State Department of Education.

State-Level Organization of Private Colleges and Universities

There is a Vermont Foundation of Independent Colleges, which includes only the smaller private institutions and an Association of Vermont Independent Colleges.

Licensure/Approval Agencies

The State Board of Education serves as the licensing and approval authority for private institutions, and also authorizes the granting of degrees. There is no approval authority for private vocational-technical institutions that do not grant degrees. The State Department of Education assists the Veterans Administration in approving programs for veterans' education.

Related Nongovernmental Organizations With Staffs and Programs — Representing Both Public and Private Institutions

The Vermont Higher Education Council represents all accredited public and private institutions in the state and by statute advises the State Board of Education on the approval of private institutions and the authorization to grant degrees.

WASHINGTON

STATE STRUCTURE

State-Level Coordination and/or Governing Agency

The Higher Education Coordinating Board replaces the Council for Postsecondary Education. The Board is composed of 9 at-large citizen members appointed by the governor with Senate confirmation. Eight Board members serve four-year terms, the chairman is appointed by the governor and serves at his pleasure. The Higher Education Coordinating Board has statutory responsibility for: (1) developing role and mission statements; (2) identifying the state's higher education goals, objectives and priorities; (3) preparing a master plan; (4) reviewing and evaluating operating and capital budget requests; (5) recommending legislation; (6) recommending tuition and fee policy recommendations; (7) establishing financial aid priorities; (8) preparing recommendations on merging or closing institutions; and (9) developing criteria for identifying need for new baccalaureate institutions. The state does not function as a cabinet department. The executive officer of the Board is appointed by the Board and serves at its pleasure.

Institutional Governing Boards

The State Board for Community College Education, created by the Community College Act of 1967, is the central administrative agency for the 27 public community colleges. Each of the state-supported community colleges also has its own local governing board. The district boards are responsible for the operation of the community colleges, determination of curricula (with state board review and approval), awarding of degrees and establishment of necessary local administrative rules and regulations, while the state board is responsible for policies covering concerns of a statewide nature (budget and funds allocations, standard policies and institutional locations). Each four-year public institution is governed by an individual statutory governing board -- the Boards of Trustees of Central Washington, Eastern Washington and Western Washington Universities, the Boards of Regents of the University of Washington and Washington State University and the Board of Trustees of the Evergreen State College.

Master Planning

Planning, research and policy analysis are among the Higher Education Coordinating Board's responsibilities. Special reports and recommendations are submitted periodically (student assistance, off-campus instruction, etc.) The master plan is updated biennially and presented to the governor and legislature. After conducting public hearings, the legislature approves or recommends changes to the master plan, which then becomes state higher education policy. The master plan includes anaylsis of demographics, ethnic population needs, college attendance and drop-out rates, needs of place-bound adults; enrollment recommendations, guidelines for continuing education and other factors.

State Student Assistance and Loan Agencies

The Higher Education Coordinating Board serves as the state student assistance agency and administers five state programs of financial aid and the state's participation in the federal state student incentive grant program. A private nonprofit corporation, the Washington Student Loan Guaranty Association, administers the federal guaranteed student loan program.

State Board of Vocational Education

The Commission for Vocational Education serves as the State Board of Vocational Education. It is responsible for the state's vocational education plan prepared in compliance with federal requirements and for adjudication between the vocational-technical institutes under the K-12 system and the vocational programs in the community colleges. Five vocational-technical institutes are under the jurisdiction of the state superintendent of public instruction.

State-Level Organization of Private Colleges and Universities

The Washington Friends of Higher Education and the Independent Colleges of Washington serve as the state-level voluntary organizations for the private colleges and universities.

Licensure/Approval Agencies

The Higher Education Coordinating Board administers the regulations implementing the Educational Services Registration Act for non-accredited degree-granting institutions. Private, non-accredited vocational schools are registered by the Commission for Vocational Education.

WEST VIRGINIA

STATE STRUCTURE

State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Agency

The Board of Regents, established in 1969 and amended in structure and responsibility in 1981, serves as the statutory governing authority for the 16 public institutions in the state: 4 community or 2-year colleges, 10 senior colleges and 2 solely graduate institutions. The Board is composed of 13 members, 9 appointed by the Governor with senate confirmation, 1 member serving in an ex officio, non-voting capacity (State Superintendent of Public Schools) and 3 members serving in an ex officio, voting capacity (the chairpersons of the faculty, student and classified employees advisory councils). Nine members represent the general public and all serve six-year terms of office. The board has statutory responsibility for planning and coordination for public junior and senior institutions. In addition, the board has statutory responsibility for program approval, institutional budget review and consolidated budget recommendations for public senior and junior institutions. The state does not have an office of secretary of education and the board does not function as a cabinet department. The executive officer of the board is appointed by the board and serves at the pleasure of the board.

Institutional Governing Boards

See State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Agency above.

Master Planning

The master planning document was approved in May 1985 and has been widely distributed.

State Student Assistance and Loan Agencies

The West Virginia Board of Regents serves as the state student assistance agency and the state participates in the federal state student incentive grant program. West Virginia has a state guaranteed loan program under the federal insured loan program.

State Board of Vocation Education

The State Board of Education is the State Board of Vocational Education. Less-than-baccalaureate occupational education programs are offered both in area vocational schools under the jurisdiction of the State Board of Education and in institutions under the jurisdiction of the Board of Regents.

State-Level Organization of Private Colleges

The West Virginia Association of Private Colleges serves as the organization for 9 private colleges and 1 private university in the state.

Licensure/Approval Agencies

The Board of Regents has approval and licensing authority for degree-granting institutions. The Department of Education has approval authority for non-degree granting vocational-technical and proprietary institutions.

Statutory Advisory Committees and/or Task Forces

Three advisory committees to the Board of Regents have been established by statute -- the Advisory Council of Classified Employees, the Advisory Council of Faculty and the Advisory Council of Students.

STATE STRUCTURE

State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Agency

The Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin System, established in 1971 and amended in structure and function in 1973 and 1974, serves as the statutory governing agency for the state's public universities and 13 freshman-sophomore university centers, and University Extension. The board consists of 17 members serving seven-year terms of office -- 14 members are appointed by the governor with senate confirmation and 2 ex officio members. The board has statutory responsibility for planning and coordination, program approval, institutional budget review and consolidated budget recommendations for all units of the University of Wisconsin System. The president of the University System is appointed by the Board of Regents and serves at the pleasure of the board. The student regent serves a two-year term.

The Wisconsin Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education is composed of 12 members: 3 employers, 3 employees and 3 members-at-large appointed by the governor and ratified by the senate for six-year terms; and the president of the Board of Regents, the superintendent of the Department of Public Instruction and the Secretary of the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations serve as ex officio members. The state is divided into 16 vocational, technical and adult education districts, which include 42 vocational-technical institutions, 3 of which offer a lower-division, college-level, liberal arts program. The agency is charged with the statutory mission of providing programs in vocational, technical and short-term and apprenticeship programs. The board has statutory responsibility for program planning, coordinating, approval and evaluation and accountability for the use of state and federal funds.

The University System is represented on the Educational Communications Board, which is responsible for statewide planning and coordination of non-commercial educational radio and television systems. The units of the system cooperate closely with the Higher Educational Aids Board in providing financial aid to students. The Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin System cooperates with the Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education in planning new programs and coordinating efforts to meet the educational needs of the state. Other state agencies with which the University System works closely are the Building Commission, the Department of Administration, the State Historical Society and the following departments: Health and Social Services; Industry Labor and Human Relations; Justice; Development; Natural Resources; Public Instruction and Veterans Affairs.

Institutional Governing Boards

See State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Agency above.

Master Planning

Master planning for higher education in Wisconsin is the responsibility of the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin System and the State Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education for their respective systems. Planning is coordinated through joint committees and membership of the board presidents on both boards. In particular areas, master planning results from recommendations of task forces with members drawn from public and private higher education institutions and from practicing professionals, state officials and concerned citizens.

State Student Assistance and Loan Agencies

The State of Wisconsin Higher Educational Aid Board serves as the state student assistance agency and the state participates in the federal state student incentive grant program. Since 1967, the Wisconsin Higher Education Corporation has been responsible for the management and operation of the federal Guaranteed Student Loan and PLUS programs.

State Board of Vocational Education

The State Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education is the State Board of Vocational Education (see State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Agency).

State-Level Organization of Private Colleges and Universities

The Wisconsin Association of Independent Colleges and Universities serves as the organization for 18 private colleges and universities in the state.

Licensure/Approval Agencies

Wisconsin does not have a designated approval and licensing authority for private degree-granting institutions. The Educational Approval Board serves as the licensing and approval agency for proprietary schools in the state and the State Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education has approval authority for vocational-technical institutions. The Educational Approval Board is attached to the Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education for administrative purposes.

Related Non-governmental Organizations with Staffs and Programs -- Representing Both Public and Private Institutions

Although not formally staffed, the Wisconsin Association of Higher Education meets periodically to discuss issues of higher education and is composed of the presidents and chancellors of public and private post-secondary institutions in the state.

Statutory Advisory Committees and/or Task Forces

The Council on Financial Aid was established to advise the Higher Educational Aids Board on student assistance matters.

State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Agency

Wyoming has no state-level coordination and governing board which has oversight responsibility or authority over all levels of postsecondary education.

Institutional Governing Boards

There are 2 institutional governing boards in the state -- the Community College Commission with statutory authority for 7 community colleges and the Board of Trustees of the University of Wyoming with constitutional governing authority for that single institution. Each community college is administered locally by an elected board of trustees.

Master Planning

Primary long-range planning lies with the several institutions.

State Student Assistance and Loan Agencies

The Community College Commission administers the state's participation in the federal state student incentive program. Wyoming has established a guaranteed student loan program which operates within the Wyoming Higher Education Assistance Foundation. No state level student aid programs are operated as a part of state government.

State Board of Vocational Education

The State Board of Education is the State Board of Vocational Education.

State-Level Organizations of Private Colleges and Universities

There are no private nonprofit degree-granting institutions in Wyoming.

Licensure/Approval Agencies

The State Department of Education serves as the licensing and approval authority for proprietary institutions. The licensing and certification services unit serves as the approval authority for vocational-technical and proprietary institutions.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

STATE STRUCTURE

State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Agency

The University of the District of Columbia Board of Trustees governs the University. Of the 15 members of the Board, 11 are appointed by the Mayor with advice and consent of the D.C. Council, 3 are alumni members chosen by the University of the District of Columbia Alumni Association, 1 is a student, and the President of the University serves as ex officio member. The term of the student member is for one year, and the terms of the other members are for five years, with initial terms staggered from two to five years.

The Educational Institution Licensure Commission is the state-level education agency for regulating and licensing all private postsecondary educational institutions in the District.

The District does not have a designated office of secretary of education and the university's governing board does not serve as a cabinet department. The District has an Office of Postsecondary Education, Research and Assistance within the Department of Human Services which serves as the state agency for postsecondary education. The subcommittee on Postsecondary Education, D.C. Advisory Committee on Education, is the advisory body to the Office of Postsecondary Education, Research and Assistance required by HEA 1965, section 1203E, and also assists with policy matters pertaining to related programs. The Mayor's Education Office advises the Mayor on educational issues, and assists him in performing statutory duties and responsibilities required by the D.C. Code, Municipal Regulations, and Federal Laws.

Institutional Governing Boards

See State-Level Coordinating and/or Governing Agency above.

Master Planning

The Board of Trustees is required by its establishing legislation to prepare a long-range plan for the development of the University. A five-year Master Plan was adopted by the board in 1981 as the blueprint for the orderly development of the University through 1985, and the second five-year Master Plan is being developed. Also in process is the self-study review for the continuation of Middle States accreditation. The Office of Postsecondary Education, Research and Assistance prepares analytical and statistical reports concerning postsecondary education in the District of Columbia.

State Student Assistance and Loan Agencies

The Office of Postsecondary Education, Research and Assistance serves as the state student assistance agency and the District participates in the federal state student incentive grant program and the Congressional Teacher Scholarship Program. The D.C. Guaranteed Student Loan Program has been suspended, although collection activities on past loans continue. The Higher Education Assistance Foundation, a non-profit corporation, administers the D.C. Higher Education Assistance Foundation guaranteed student loan program. The Consortium of Universities provides supplemental loans to students at member institutions through the CONCERN Loan Program, of which a portion is also available to D.C. residents attending other institutions.

State Board of Vocational Education

The D.C. Board of Education serves as the State Board of Vocational Education, with the D.C. Advisory Council on Vocational Education acting in an advisory capacity. The D.C. Vocational Education State Plan and Accountability Report Committee develops the annual Accountability Report for Vocational Education.

State-level Organization of Private Colleges and Universities

The District does not have an organization for the 18 private institutions. However, the Consortium of Universities of the Washington Metropolitan Area represents the interest of the 5 large private universities, the public university, and 3 private colleges, and has undertaken enrollment exchange activities, joint publication projects and on-going cooperative programs. A unified library collection project and a Consortium student loan program are also in operation

Licensure/Approval Agencies

The Educational Institution Licensure Commission is the approval and licensure authority for the private postsecondary institutions in the District of Columbia. The commission has 5 members appointed by the Mayor for three-year terms, and is the state approving agency for veteran's benefits and course approvals.

APPENDIX

STATE HIGHER EDUCATION EXECUTIVE OFFICERS*

State boards with governing or coordinating responsibilities for public institutions of higher education, including states with a single public institution of higher education.

CODE: (1) Coordinating Agency
(2) Governing Board

ALABAMA (1)

Dr. Joseph T. Sutton
Executive Director
Commission on Higher Education
One Court Square, #221
Montgomery, Alabama 36197
(205) 269-2700

ALASKA (1)

Dr. Kerry D. Romesburg
Executive Director
Alaska Postsecondary
Education Commission
P. O. Box FP
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-2854

ARIZONA (2)

Mrs. Molly C. Broad
Executive Director
Arizona Board of Regents
3030 North Central, Suite 1400
Phoenix, Arizona 85012
(602) 255-4082

ARKANSAS (1)

Dr. Paul B. Marion, Jr.
Director
Department of Higher Education
1220 West Third Street
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201
(501) 371-1441

CALIFORNIA (1)

Dr. William H. Pickens
Director
California Postsecondary
Education Commission
1020 12th Street, 3rd Floor
Sacramento, California 95814-3985
(916) 445-7933

COLORADO (1)

Dr. Blenda J. Wilson
Executive Director
Commission on Higher Education
Colorado Heritage Center
1300 Broadway, 2nd Floor
Denver, Colorado 80203
(303) 866-4034

CONNECTICUT (1)

Dr. Norma Foreman Glasgow
Commissioner of Higher Education
Department of Higher Education
61 Woodland Street
Hartford, Connecticut 06105
(203) 566-5766

DELAWARE (1)

Dr. John F. Corrozi
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Delaware Postsecondary
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Wilmington, Delaware 19801
(302) 571-3240

*As of May 1, 1985, 49 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and Quebec are members of SHEEO.

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Mrs. Eloise C. Turner (1)
Chief, Office of Postsecondary
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Dr. Rafael Cortada (2)
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Postsecondary Education
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Commission for Higher Education
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Board of Trustees of State
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Mrs. Sue Gordon-Gessner
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Lincoln, Nebraska 68509
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NEW HAMPSHIRE*

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President
Dr. Roy Carroll
Vice President - Planning
University of North Carolina
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*Joint membership
**The Virgin Islands and Wyoming are not dues-paying voting members of SHEEO.

For further information on SHEEO members or updated lists contact Cathy Walker at the SHEEO Office, 303/830-3686.

The Education Commission of the States is a nonprofit, nationwide compact formed in 1965. The primary purpose of the commission is to help governors, state legislators, state education officials and others develop policies to improve the quality of education at all levels. Forty-eight states, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are members. ECS central offices are at 1860 Lincoln Street, Suite 300, Denver, Colorado 80295. The Washington office is in the Hall of the States, 444 North Capitol Street, N.W., Suite 248, Washington, D.C. 20001.

It is the policy of the Education Commission of the States to take affirmative action to prevent discrimination in its policies, programs and employment practices.